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A 1

PLO OFFICIAL MEETS CZECHOSLOVAK AMBASSADOR IN DAMASCUS

JN301657 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and official spokesman, met in Damascus today with the Czechoslovak ambassador to Syria.

They discussed recent developments in the Arab area and the situation in southern Lebanon, particularly the war of annihilation the Zionists and their allies have launched against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Abu Mayzar and the Czechoslovak ambassador also discussed bilateral relations and joint cooperation in various fields.

'ARAFAT MESSAGE READ AT BAGHDAD SEMINAR ON IMPERIAL INTERESTS

JN311626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] The participants in the seminar on imperialist interests in the Arab homeland and the methods to confront these interests held a morning session today. They elected Ghassan Marhun, president of the Iraqi Economists Association, chairman of today's session.

At the beginning of the session, Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, PLO Executive Committee member, read a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the participants in the seminar. Yasir 'Arafat stressed that the circumstances facing the Arab nation and its sacred cause of Palestine require all Arabs to adopt sound criteria for dealing with all those who have interests in the area. 'Arafat added: U.S. imperialism, which has supported, assisted and provided the Zionist entity with all its vital needs since its establishment, recently arranged an ill-omened agreement by which the Egyptian regime signed a peace agreement with the Zionist entity. The head of the Egyptian regime has also unabashedly announced the opening of the borders between Egypt and the Zionist entity.

'Arafat further said: This new step has created immense dangers for the Arab economies. He concluded: The economic weapon could be directed against our Arab nation if we allow imperialist interests to control, direct and eliminate the effectiveness of Arab economies. We should strive to see this weapon boomerang against imperialist interests. We should free our economies so as to free our will and channel all our potentials and capabilities toward liberation and unity.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON DENIES ANY CONTACT WITH EGYPT

LD311513 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 May 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] London--PLO representative in London Nabil Ramlawi has confirmed that contacts between the PLO and the Egyptian Government are completely cut off and that no PLO office in Europe or Third World countries holds direct or indirect contacts with Egyptian ambassadors and diplomats in those countries.

Commenting on the report leaked by certain Egyptian organs regarding the arrival of Zuhayr 'Izz ad-Din (Abu Usamah) in Cairo to hold negotiations with Egypt regarding self-rule, he said that this report is fabricated and untrue. Abu Usamah is a member of Fatah's financial council and has nothing to do with political affairs.

He added that the PLO broke off relations with the Egyptian regime completely after it signed the peace treaty with Israel, closed the PLO office in Cairo and recalled its representative there, Sa'id Kamal. No official or unofficial contacts have been held with the PLO since.

Palestinian sources told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Beirut that Kamal preferred to remain in Cairo in his personal capacity and is no longer representing the PLO.

The ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau in Cairo reports that Kamal has applied for a U.S. visa in his personal capacity in order to visit relatives there.

Egyptian sources said that Kamal is having personal difficulties with the PLO leadership because of what they described as his moderate attitude toward Egypt. Kamal is embarrassed because he can no longer go to Damascus or to Beirut and found travel to the United States a way out of this dilemma.

VOP REACTS TO CARTER'S STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN STATE

JNj11958 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1145 GMT
31 May 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has said that an independent Palestinian state will harm stability in the Middle East. Carter's statement does not reveal anything new about the U.S. stand toward the Palestinian people and their national rights. There is nothing new in U.S. imperialism's hostility, although the United States talks all the time about human rights and the right of the Palestinians to liberate their homeland and establish their independent state. What is new in the U.S. stand is that Carter expressed his concern about Middle East stability after the Egyptian regime signed the peace agreement with Israel. This stability is based on Israel's usurpation of our Palestinian land and on the total rejection of the Palestinian people so that Washington can continue plundering the wealth--particularly oil--of the Arab region.

If the stability sought by Carter is based only on the displacement of the Palestinian people, then he must understand that dispersed people with a revolutionary command, with a rifle in their hands, with an Arab depth represented by 140 million people, with international support represented by the socialist, nonaligned, Islamic and African countries--Carter must understand that these people are able to strike at the stability the United States is seeking and paralyze U.S. interests in the area. The fedayeen who plant bombs in the Zionist entity are far more able to plant bombs in the heart of U.S. interests. They are also able to threaten the stability which the U.S. administration is trying to establish in the area now that As-Sadat has taken the path of treason and placed himself in the service of Carter and Begin's schemes.

Carter is not satisfied with declaring that a Palestinian state will harm stability in the Middle East.

He calls on the American people to express their concern about the terrorist acts committed by the Palestinians. This call by Carter to condemn our people is only re-election propaganda. He is asking for the U.S. Zionists' votes. Since Carter's statement was praised by the head of the Knesset's Foreign and Security Committee, this represents another call for Zionist votes to elect Carter in the coming elections. Carter has given the Zionist state more than any other U.S. president. Carter, who has been talking about human rights for the past 4 years, will sacrifice human beings for his interests, for an influx of dollars into U.S. coffers, and for votes.

We stress that stability in this region will never exist except on the Palestinians' terms as defined by the PLO. It will not be achieved on Carter's terms, through autonomy negotiations, through the Camp David accords or as a result of the Begin-As-Sadat agreement. Carter, who lost Iran, will lose all U.S. interests in the Middle East because Palestine is the key to peace and war. Without an independent Palestinian state, there will be neither stability nor peace in the Middle East.

NABULUS, RAMALLAH MAYORS COMMENT ON CARTER REMARKS

JN312009 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1600 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Mayor of Nabulus Bassam ash-Shak'ah has stressed that the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories reject the so-called self-rule and firmly oppose the capitulatory agreement which the Egyptian regime has concluded with the Zionist enemy.

Ash-Shak'ah added: Our Palestinian people will topple this agreement and will topple its representatives and its agents in the area.

These remarks were made by Ash-Shak'ah in a statement he made the day before yesterday in commenting on the remarks recently made by U.S. President Carter. President Carter had said that the United States does not support the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Bassam ash-Shak'ah said that since the signing of the agreement we have daily evidence demonstrating the conspiratorial line of the three parties against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It is clear that the objective of this agreement is to conclude a political and military pact among these three parties.

The mayor of Nabulus added: Carter's recent remarks demonstrate more than ever before his hostility to the Palestinian people.

Ash-Shak'ah asserted: We cannot forfeit our interests, our freedom and our right to self-determination, a right which stems from our belief in our existence and our national and human rights.

Mayor of Ramallah Karim Khalaf commented on Carter's remarks and said: We expect nothing but hostility from Carter and the parties to the agreement. He said that Carter's imperialist policy is hostile to the interests of people and is well-known to everyone.

'ARAFAT MEETS LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER, MAKES STATEMENT

JN010754 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At 2000 yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss.

The meeting, which was attended by brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, lasted 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In a statement to journalists following the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar said: We discussed the situation in southern Lebanon. We also discussed Lebanon's call for convening the UN Security Council to debate the treacherous Israeli attacks on the southern villages and towns as well as on the Palestinian camps in the south.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that these attacks unveil the Zionist-U.S. scheme which was drawn up during the Camp David talks. He said that the treasonous Begin-As-Sadat treaty is dictating each one's role in the area. He added that the attacks on the camps and villages in southern Lebanon demonstrate this ugly plot, particularly since these attacks are beyond all Israel's lies and pretexts.

Brother Abu 'Ammar reiterated that the Palestinian revolution does not proceed from Lebanon to carry out its military operations in the occupied territories. He said that Weisman's and Eitan's statements expose the crimes and plot and their full dimensions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the plot is not only aimed at striking against the Palestinian revolution and people, but also against the Arab steadfastness and the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers. The plot, brother Abu 'Ammar added, is also aimed against the positive outcome of the meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis and at exposing the dangerous scheme in the area with the support of the United States and President Carter.

PLO'S QADDUMI MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

JN010755 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, last night received the PRC ambassador in Beirut. They discussed the latest developments in the current situation on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels.

'ARAFAT SAYS PLO WANTS DIALOG WITH AMERICANS

NC011012 Paris AFP in English 0914 GMT 1 June 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, June 1 (AFP)--Yasir 'Arafat said in an interview published here today that his Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) wants to have talks with the Americans.

If President Jimmy Carter took the initiative of saying he wanted a dialogue with the PLO, it would send its Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi to Mr. Carter, he told the Lebanese newspaper AL-HAWADITH.

Mr. 'Arafat said the Palestinian guerrillas have only raided Israel from Lebanon twice in two years, and once from Jordan and once from Syria.

The overwhelming majority of commando attacks are carried out by Arabs living inside Israeli-occupied territory, he affirmed.

KUWAIT

CROWN PRINCE AS-SABAH PRAISES SYRIA'S STAND

JN010602 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Jabir as-Sabah has stated that Damascus enjoys a precious position in every Arab's heart. Damascus is the throbbing heart of Arabism, he added.

In a statement to TISHRIN's correspondent, his highness said that Kuwait and Syria are bound by the closest brotherly ties. He said: We harbor all love and appreciation for Syria's leader and people.

On the loathsome campaign of fabrications and lies being launched by As-Sadat against the Arab leaders and countries, the crown prince said: It is against our ethics and policy to be provoked by vituperations, because truth will triumph at the end.

He added that the current stage makes it incumbent upon the Arabs to reject submission and to work diligently to restore the Arab cause to its sound course and framework--a course capable of liberating all the occupied Arab territories, regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and establishing a real and just peace in the area.

PAPER VIEWS AS-SADAT 'MISJUDGEMENT' ON SAUDI ATTITUDES

LD291407 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 22 May 79 pp 1,19 LD

[Editorial: "The Saudi Stand"]

[Excerpts] Senior diplomats say that the Egyptian president will discover, if he has not already, that his predicament of failing to understand the Saudi stand and, consequently, the gulf stand in general is one of the many grave mistakes he has made while thinking he is being clever.

As usual, he imagines that he is more than clever and more than cunning and that therefore he can put the Saudi Kingdom and the Arab Gulf states in "his pocket" simply because he is waging a campaign to boycott the Soviet Union. In other words, he has based his policy on the assumption that this function will make him a hero in the eyes of the anti-communist peninsula and gulf rulers. Thus the Egyptian president has misjudged matters and failed to evaluate correctly the link between the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the one hand and the Arab rejection of communism on the other.

Just as in all his other actions, he realizes that he has failed. But, true to his arrogance, he has refused to get off his high horse or to admit any of his fatal mistakes.

Therefore, we have seen the Saudi stand escalating toward categorical assertion of the need to topple As-Sadat's policy and to pull the ground from under his attempts to blackmail Saudi anticommunism in order to liquidate the Palestinian problem.

There is no doubt that this Saudi stand, which has been expressed in statements by senior officials, represents a fatal blow to the Egyptian stand on the Arab, Islamic and international levels. This is because the Saudi word, especially in the Western world, is of special significance. To put it simply, Arab oil can control that [Western] world.

This is the significance of the Saudi and gulf stand against As-Sadat's policy, which imagined that U.S. influence would compel the oil countries to provide backing for the Egyptian ruler.

The Americans and the West are bound to find themselves compelled to listen carefully to this powerful Arab voice that tells them: "No to As-Sadat's policy and no to the solution you are seeking through him."

Since Arab oil is the West's lifeline, the West, in order to insure continued and regular supplies of this oil, must respond to Arab rights in Palestine. Arab oil is for sale and not to be drunk. Therefore, the West's supplies of it are guaranteed and certain, providing the West wants this vital commodity as a friend and not as a foe.

Saudi Arabia and the oil countries have made this clear to the Western countries, foremost of which is the United States.

But As-Sadat wants to confront the Arabs and the oil countries in particular with a status quo, imagining that these countries will not dare to oppose him or oppose the United States.

But the Saudi voice was loud and clear in rejecting this. Those who read the recent statements by King Khalid and the senior Saudi officials have ascertained that the Arab oil front stands firmly behind the confrontation front and has merged with it in the all-out battle to thwart the Egyptian peace and scheming and, consequently, to restore the Palestinian and Arab rights in accordance with the Baghdad summit resolutions and the resolutions preceding them.

Certainly, most Arab officials now realize that the American game of exploiting the issue of "stability" and "instability" primarily involves creating the necessary climate to facilitate capitalizing on the Soviet danger. If the Americans were not really intending planning to do this they would have long ago realized where the only way to a genuine friendship with the Arabs lies. They would have also realized that there is a "red line" in the Arab-Israeli conflict that no Arab dares to go beyond. Probably As-Sadat's story is the most obvious example. The man has tried to go beyond this "red line" and, therefore, he had to be boycotted even by those considered in the U.S. to be his friends and friends of the United States itself.

QATAR

LABOR MINISTER LEAVES FOR GENEVA

JN311145 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Doha, 31 May--Labor and Social Affairs Minister 'Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari left for Geneva this morning to attend the International Labor Conference which will open there next Wednesday under the patronage of the ILO.

UAE

KHALKHALI MAKES STATEMENT TO QATARI WEEKLY; LEAVES FOR IRAN

JN11521 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1312 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 31 May--Religious leader Ayatollah Khalkhali, chairman of the revolutionary courts in Iran, has warned anyone who wants to grant asylum to the former shah. He said anyone doing this would be considered to have adopted a stand of overt hostility toward the Iranian revolution.

In a statement published here today in the Qatari weekly magazine AR-RAYAH, Khalkhali pointed out that in the shah's era, relations existed between SAVAK, the Iranian intelligence organ, and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organ.

Khalkhali said that assassination of Palestinian leaders Kamal Nasir, Kamal 'Adwan and Abu Yusuf in Beirut was carried out in collaboration with SAVAK and had the blessing of U.S. Ambassador Helms.

Khalkhali said: During the trials in Iran, it became evident that during the October War Iran had placed all its resources, equipment and army in the service of the Zionist state under the personal orders of the shah.

Khalkhali stressed that if the Arabs unite and if the necessary coordination between the Arab and Islamic nations is developed, the Arabs will be capable of standing up against Israel.

On the Iranian revolution's relations with the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--Khalkhali said: Our revolution was not influenced by the East or the West. It is an original revolution conducted by the Muslim Iranian people against oppression.

Khalkhali pointed out that the trials of the former regime's men are being conducted in public. The revolution does not object to providing defense counsel to the defendants. However, no lawyer has agreed to defend them because their involvement is so well known to everyone. Thus, all lawyers are ashamed to defend them.

Khalkhali left Dubai this morning for home after a 1-week visit to the UAE. During his visit he met with UAE president Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan and with a number of senior state officials.

PETROLEUM MINISTER RETURNS HOME AT END OF TOUR

JN301426 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1335 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 30 May--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned to the UAE from Riyadh today following a 5-day tour, during which he visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Iran and Iraq.

In a statement made to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Dr al-'Utaybah said that he is carrying messages to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan from the kings and heads of state of the countries he visited. His excellency said that the tour's results were positive.

His Excellency Dr al-'Utaybah stressed that at a time when the OPEC member-states are seeking to crystallize the policy of returning to the one-price system and of not allowing oil companies to reap huge profits by exploiting the current imbalance in supply and demand, consumer states should not pay more than the posted oil prices. He added that the consumer states should limit their consumption to help the producing states control the oil market. His excellency warned that if the consumer states cannot limit their consumption, they will have to pay even more for their imported oil.

On increasing the aid offered to developing countries, His Excellency Dr Mani' al-'Utaybah said: The countries I visited expressed readiness to increase their aid to developing countries. We are part of the Third World and are determined to offer aid and assistance to it.

On the role of the industrial states in aiding the developing countries, his excellency said: We feel that it is the primary duty of the industrial states to aid the developing countries, because they export inflation to these countries by exporting industrialized goods and commodities, the quotients of which rise much higher than the price of oil. Oil is but one commodity, whereas developing countries import thousands of commodities from the industrial states.

YEMEN--PDY

CUBA'S LEZCANO ADDRESSES YEMENI CONGRESS

FL311022 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 31 May 79 FL

[Text] Jorge Lezcano, national coordinator of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, stated in a speech at the first congress of the People's Defense Committees of the People's Republic of Yemen that the sixth nonaligned countries summit conference will reaffirm the anti-imperialist nature of the organization. The member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuba's Council of State added that the nonaligned countries will reassert their positions of struggle against Zionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO ISMA'IL

LD311912 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, received in his office this afternoon His Excellency Ambassador Rashid (Idris), personal envoy of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who handed him a message from the Tunisian president on the emergency session of the Arab League Council to be held on 27 July in the Tunisian capital.

The Arab destiny, the importance of reinforcing Arab solidarity and the position of the Arab League in the light of the signing by the Egyptian regime of the treacherous accord with the Zionist enemy were discussed during the meeting. Also discussed at the meeting was fraternal cooperation between Democratic Yemen and Tunisia.

V. 1 Jun 79

E G Y P T

D 1

KHALIL, BURG TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY ON 10 JUNE

NC010832 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg will hold talks in Alexandria on the basis and principles for the establishment of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza sector. The discussions will also deal with the distribution of work to committees that will undertake the discussion of each question separately.

Burg will arrive in Cairo on Wednesday, 6 June, to lead the Israeli delegation to the talks, which will begin on Sunday, 10 June.

GHALI RECEIVES U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

NC311731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1522 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 May--The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is currently holding diplomatic contacts with a number of states, particularly the 15 states that are members of the UN Security Council, regarding the extension of the UN Emergency Forces [UNEF] mandate in Sinai due to expire on 24 July.

Within this framework Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State William Maynes, who is currently visiting Cairo, and with the members of his delegation and the U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Cairo Mr Mathews.

Discussion centered on the role of the UN peace-keeping forces in Sinai, particularly vis-a-vis the arrangements for full Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The Egyptian and U.S. sides also exchanged information on the stands of the various states that are members of the Security Council on the extension of the UNEF mandate. They also studied all possibilities connected with this subject.

Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's desire to maintain the role of the United Nations. He also affirmed that no state could bear the responsibility for adopting stands which could be construed as being an attempt to obstruct the Israeli withdrawal, particularly since this withdrawal is in implementation of the UN Charter and Security Council Resolution 242.

The two sides also discussed bilateral relations between Egypt and the United States and the means to strengthen these relations in the interest of the two peoples and world peace.

MENA has learned that there are alternative ideas for dealing with the situation, in the event the United Nations does not succeed in overcoming the intransigence of the Soviet Union and the rejectionist states--that is in the event the Soviet Union uses its veto right against the peace-keeping forces playing their role during the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and against the renewal of the UNEF mandate in Sinai.

MENA has learned that one of these ideas is to intensify the pressure on the Soviet Union and some states that might abstain from voting to appease the rejectionist states. It should be recalled that a few days ago Syria renewed the mandate of the UN Emergency Forces in the Golan Heights. The Soviet Union in turn approved at the Security Council the extension of the UN Emergency Forces mandate in the Golan Heights.

The second idea is for the UN supervision commission to play this role instead of the UN peace-keeping force. The UN supervision commission consists of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, France and some other states.

The third idea is to form an international force from some neutral states outside the framework of the United Nations, such as from the Scandinavian and African states. The United States or a group of states will finance this force. MENA has learned that this force will in any case be limited in number and will act as an observer force.

Before coming to Cairo, Maynes visited Israel and Syria. His mission deals with the subject of the UN peace-keeping forces.

'SOURCES' CONFIRM U.S. TO SELL 12 PHANTOMS TO EGYPT

NC312103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Adib Andrawis dispatch]

[Text] Washington, 31 May--I have learned from informed sources that the United States will sell Egypt 12 Phantom planes as the first deal in the new military relations between the United States and Egypt. These sources have confirmed that the planes will be in Egypt within the next few months. Egyptian pilots will begin training on this type of plane.

The same sources say that the funds for these planes will come from the U.S. aid of about \$1.5 billion, which has been approved by Congress.

A squadron of Phantom planes will fly in the Egyptian skies during the 6 October military parade, which will be held to mark Egypt's glorious victory in crossing the Suez Canal and capturing the Bar-Lev line.

MENA has learned that President Carter's administration has reported the deal to the responsible circles in Congress. The sources affirm that there will be no objection to the deal, because President Anwar as-Sadat enjoys a good reputation in the U.S. Congress.

Authoritative U.S. sources have stated that Egypt's military requirements are now under discussion in Cairo between the Egyptian officials and the U.S. military delegation now visiting Egypt.

UN FACTFINDING COMMITTEE ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC301740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1558 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--The tripartite UN committee set up by the Security Council for a factfinding mission to look into the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt. This is the final stop in its tour--which began 20 May--to a number of Arab states, including Jordan, Syria and Lebanon to obtain information about the Israeli settlements question.

The committee will meet later today with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will receive members of the committee tomorrow.

The committee will meet tomorrow morning with a number of Palestinians residing in Cairo to hear their testimony on the Israeli settlements.

The committee is led by Leonardo Mathias, acting head of the Portuguese delegation to the United Nations, and includes the deputy heads of the Bolivian and Zambian delegations to the United Nations.

It is recalled that the Israeli authorities have refused to allow the committee to visit Israel.

Ghali Meets Committee

NC301930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali tonight met with members of the UN factfinding committee, which was set up by the Security Council to discuss the question of settlements in the occupied Arab territory. The committee members arrived in Cairo this afternoon.

MENA has learned that Dr Butrus Ghali informed the committee members that Egypt gives utmost and basic importance to the question of the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory, including Jerusalem, Golan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Ghali pointed out that the Hague Convention of 1949 provides that topographical changes in occupied territories are unlawful and illegal and should not continue or be allowed to remain.

Dr Ghali noted at his meeting with the committee members that the UN General Assembly and the Security Council had adopted several resolutions confirming that the establishment of settlements was illegal. This is in addition to Resolution 446 of 1979, which provides for setting up a factfinding committee and which constitutes another condemnation by the Security Council of the establishment of these settlements. These resolutions must be taken into consideration.

MENA has learned that Dr Butrus Ghali outlined to the factfinding committee that Egypt had affirmed its stand on the settlements at the Camp David meeting. Ghali noted that in September 1978 Egypt sent a letter to U.S. President Carter asking him to seek the removal of various settlements in Sinai and the necessity of applying this principle on the settlements in other occupied Arab territory, including the Golan and Jerusalem.

MENA has learned that Dr Ghali handed the committee a detailed map showing the settlements in the occupied Arab territory and a detailed statement regarding these settlements, their type, number and distribution.

Dr Ghali told the committee that Egypt asked, in a memo to the U.S. secretary of state last October during the Blair House negotiations, that these settlements be frozen and stressed that their presence obstructs the peace process.

MENA also learned that Dr Ghali outlined to the committee that Egypt will seek to freeze the settlements during the negotiations on autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and will strongly demand this.

The committee is due to meet tonight with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The factfinding committee met with Dr Hafiz Ghanim in his capacity as chairman of the Egyptian international law committee.

The committee will meet tomorrow with Muhammad Riyad, acting Arab League secretary general. It will also meet several persons who have contacts with the occupied Arab territory and the Palestinians in order to hear their statements on the question of settlements.

The committee had visited Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, while Israel refused to receive it. The committee includes representatives of Portugal, Bolivia and Zambia.

Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq, Foreign Ministry under secretary, will give a reception Thursday in honor of the committee members.

Khalil Meets Committee

NC311515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 May--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has declared that Egypt considers the building of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories an illegal act which contravenes the UN resolutions and does not in any way serve the cause of peace and stability in the area. He also declared that Israel has no right to build these settlements.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil declared this at a meeting held this afternoon with the members of the UN Security Council factfinding committee looking into the question of the Israeli settlements built in the occupied Arab territories since 1967. The committee is headed by Leonardo Mathias, a member of the Portuguese delegation to the United Nations.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip have created a precarious situation, which is threatening efforts being made to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. He noted that the UN resolutions ban the retention of territories seized by force. They also ban the exploitation of the resources of these territories during the period of occupation.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the Camp David agreement framework is based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Consequently, Egypt rejects the thesis that the retention of land provides security. Security can be provided, as happened in Sinai, by agreed-upon arrangements without the need to resort to building settlements.

Dr Mustafa Khalil emphasized to the committee members that the settlements will constitute a future obstacle to the autonomy negotiations, which the Palestinians will conduct 3 years after autonomy is established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr Mustafa Khalil spoke to the committee about the current status of Jerusalem. He said: We consider Arab Jerusalem as part of the West Bank and that the area of the holy places must be open to all the religions.

The prime minister emphasized that the Palestinians alone and no other side will decide their fate, and that the autonomy negotiations will put the Palestinians on the start of the road to self-determination.

The UN factfinding committee arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt at the end of a tour, which began on 20 May, and which included Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, in order to obtain as much information as possible on Israeli settlements.

MENA HIGHLIGHTS EGYPTIAN STATEMENT AT NONALINED MEETING

NC301750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 May--Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, who will head the Egyptian delegation to the meetings of the nonaligned states Coordination Bureau to be held in Colombo 4-9 June, will deliver an important statement on behalf of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

It has been learned that the Egyptian statement will deal with questions related to the nonaligned movement and Egypt's stand, which consistently aims at strengthening the movement, safeguarding its independence, increasing the cooperation and strengthening the solidarity among its member states.

In the statement, Dr 'Isamat will also review the problems confronting the nonaligned movement, Egypt's stand on various international questions and the current situation in the Middle East and Egypt's firm stand regarding the comprehensive solution and the rights of the Palestinian people.

In the statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid will deal with African liberation questions and Egypt's stand regarding its support for the African struggle against the racist fascist governments, particularly in the southern part of the African Continent.

Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid is due to leave New York directly for Colombo, while other members of the Egyptian delegation will leave Cairo on Friday. The delegation includes Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, head of the African section at the Foreign Ministry; Minister Plenipotentiary 'Amru Musa, head of the press section; Counselor Salah Hindawi, and First Secretary Muhammad Isma'il of the foreign minister's office. They will be joined in Colombo by Ambassador Mustafa Ratib, Egyptian ambassador to Sri Lanka.

The nonaligned states Coordination Bureau will draw up the agenda for the nonaligned summit conference to be held in Havana in September.

The Coordination Bureau includes 25 member states. It has been decided to open the bureau's meetings, which will begin next Monday, to all nonaligned member states in view of their importance in making preparations for the summit conference.

Ghali Holds Meetings

NC290716 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 28 May 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Ministry is currently holding contacts for the forthcoming meeting of the bureau of the nonaligned states, slated to convene in Sri Lanka, to boost the nonaligned movement and preserve its unity.

Message from Desai

NC312125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a message from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai dealing with coordination between Egypt and India on nonalignment topics.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali received the message during his meeting with Indian Ambassador in Cairo Ashok Sen Chib today.

UNION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE ESTABLISHED WITH SUDAN

NC010919 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 June--The Egyptian and Sudanese Chambers of Commerce have agreed to establish a union. The purpose of this union would be to facilitate the operations of trade exchange and consolidate industrial and technical contacts, as well as effectively participate in the process of economic integration between the two countries.

In announcing this, an official source in the Egyptian Chamber of Commerce has said that an invitation has been addressed to the Sudanese Chamber of Commerce to hold the first joint meeting of the officials of the two countries this month.

MUSTAFA AMIN LOOKS AT RETURN OF AL-'ARISH IN RELATION TO PEACE

LD300849 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 26 May 79 p 8 LD

[Mustafa Amin article: "Welcome Al-'Arish; More to Follow"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian flag has been hoisted over Al-'Arish after a 12-year gap and every Egyptian has felt that a cherished part of himself has been returned.

None of us claims that this is a great victory or the final victory. The final victory will come when the last Israeli soldier withdraws from Sinai, Gaza, the West Bank and the Golan. The great victory will be when Arab Jerusalem is restored to the Arabs. But every inch of land returned to us makes us happy and lifts our morale as well as reviving our hopes crushed by the Israeli armies during the 5 June defeat.

All those who imagine that the return of Al-'Arish is not worth all this ballyhoo forget that its fall into Israel's hands was like a stab in the back for every Egyptian. On the day we take over Al-'Arish we are not forgetting an inch of the rest of our lands. What has happened is the beginning of a long march that will stop only after we reach Arab Jerusalem. Every flag we raise on an inch of our land does not distract us from the rest of our land; it even strengthens our tenacity and insistence on retrieving every inch of it. Egypt definitely does not accept a separate peace with Israel, and there is not a single Egyptian who wants Egypt to lose the Arab countries so that Israel will gain. We want peace for the Middle East, not for Egypt alone. Israel will not live in peace as long as it occupies a single inch of the Arab land it occupied in 1967.

It will not live in security and safety as long as the Palestinian people are dispersed and deprived of a homeland of their own and an independent government. What we have done is in order to convince the Arab countries that it is possible to achieve through peace and negotiations what we could not obtain through war and fighting.

The Arab countries have not been convinced of this view. It is up to Israel, if it really wants peace, to convince the Arab countries by seizing the opportunity of launching the negotiations on the autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza and prove its goodwill by implementing the Camp David agreement in the same spirit it was drawn up. But if Israel bargains on every point, every step and every phrase, and if it takes the negotiations lightly, then it will only make the rejectionist Arab Government adhere further to their rejection. It will be giving them the proof that it wants neither understanding nor peace, but rather expansion and colonization.

We are beginning very difficult, very wearing and very hard negotiations. If Mr Begin wears the robe of a politician then he can reach understanding with Egypt in a short time. But if he wears the lawyer's robe then the negotiations will turn into speech-making, defense pleas and procedural matters. This would result in breaking off and reinitiating the negotiations every month or so, none of which will serve peace.

We hope that Mr Begin will realize that we have signed a peace treaty in the Middle East and not a treaty of differences with the Arab countries. Statements designed to widen the differences between Egypt and the Arab countries will not serve but rather harm the negotiations and make the Egyptian suspect that the objective is to make us differ with the Arabs and not agree with Israel.

Therefore, we believe that it is in the interest of peace that such statements must stop for they are the statements of somebody who wants war and is not anxious for peace. Such statements are landmines in the path of negotiations.

It is inconceivable that Israel should salute the beginning of negotiations in Al-'Arish by firing its guns on Lebanon. It is unacceptable that Israel should be talking to us about peace while Israeli planes are attacking Lebanese towns and killing women and children. The doves of peace cannot survive in an atmosphere clouded with bombs and smoke, the sound of artillery shells and the dust of destruction.

The Al-'Arish talks need the full attention of the U.S. Government for the matter no longer concerns Egypt alone or Israel alone; it has become primarily the concern of the U.S. Government.

There is no doubt that U.S. relations with the Middle East oil-producing countries are passing through a crisis. The cause of this crisis is that the rulers of these countries believe that the U.S. Government can no longer be relied upon after having seen what happened to the shah of Iran who was investing billions of dollars in its banks and factories.

The second reason is that these countries believe that the United States is not bring enough pressure to bear on Israel to make it respect the UN resolutions and give Jerusalem, Gaza, the West Bank and the Golan back to the Arabs.

The United States can gain the ground it has lost if it can make Israel honor its signature at Camp David, and if President Carter can fulfill his promise to respect the Palestinian people's right to have an independent home.

We hope that the return of Al-'Arish will be the beginning of a genuine peace in the Middle East, an honest peace acceptable to and respected by all.

CORRESPONDENTS DENIED ENTRY FROM AL-'ARISH TO SINAI

NC312105 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2040 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 31 May--The Egyptian Office of Liaison with International Organizations has prevented the foreign journalists from crossing the line between Al-'Arish and the occupied territory in Sinai.

The two journalists--one American and the other Australian--had gone to Al-'Arish from Cairo for this purpose, but had to return to Cairo after being denied permission to enter the occupied territory in Sinai.

TUNISIA'S ROLE IN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE DENOUNCED

LD251720 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] An official spokesman for the Foreign Ministry made the following statement:

The Tunisian Government has continued its attempts to undermine the African agriculture ministers conference being held in Tunis under the auspices of the OAU. This morning it forcibly tried to prevent the Egyptian delegation from entering the conference hall and to keep the delegation outside the hall. But the African states participating in the conference strongly protested against this unlawful act and threatened a walkout if the Egyptian delegation was barred from entering the conference hall. This made the Tunisian authorities back down, and the Egyptian delegation thus entered the hall.

While repeating its condemnation of the acts of the Tunisian authorities, which constitutes a challenge to and a blatant transgression of the OAU Charter and all international norms and laws, the Arab Republic of Egypt warns the Tunisian Government and those who stand behind it against the grave consequences of such thoughtless acts, which are contrary to legitimacy and morality.

Egypt would like to praise the firm position of the fraternal African delegations, which stresses adherence to inter-African solidarity and the OAU Charter.

The spokesman concluded by saying that the measures the Tunisian Government sought to impose on the conference clearly indicate that Tunisia is no longer a suitable venue for any international or regional conferences, now that it has clearly shown its unpreparedness to respect the most elementary norms regulating the roles of states--in this case the host state--and to act in accordance with the rules of international law and morality.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS ON SOVIET FLEET FACILITIES IN LIBYA

LD301441 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 24 May 79 P 4 LD

[Editorial: "The Soviet Fleet in Libya"]

[Excerpts] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has declared in a statement carried by all radios that he is contemplating allowing the Soviet Navy to use the Libyan ports and providing it with facilities. He also said he is compelled to do so because Egypt is planning to wage war against Libya, and Libya is gradually turning toward the Soviet Union in self-defense.

The truth is that Al-Qadhdhafi is not contemplating this matter, since he has indeed already opened the Libyan ports to Soviet ships, turned them into a Soviet naval base and transformed Libya into a base for a Soviet military presence. He has also turned Libya into a Soviet arms garrison for the purpose of starting revolutions in African countries and supplying Ethiopia's Mengistu with the means to strike at Eritrea and Somalia. All this is being done before the very eyes of the world.

The Soviet fleet has been in Libya for a long time. Al-Qadhdhafi has given it all the necessary facilities in the Libyan ports and committed Libya to giving this fleet every assistance in its stay. Very often this fleet goes out on so-called patrols along the Libyan coast from Tunisia to Egypt--a fact often reported by agencies. Therefore, the matter is not subject to Al-Qadhdhafi's deliberations, nor is it a question of something that he is compelled to do, as he alleges. It is something that has been going on for a year, concerning which he has a commitment to the Soviet Union under a pledge or a treaty.

The allegation that Egypt is planning an attack on Libya is an old story too. Since Al-Qadhdhafi's aggression against our borders, when Egypt was forced to repel this foolish attack, Al-Qadhdhafi has been reiterating this story and alleging that Egypt is planning to commit aggression against Libya. He has been inciting the Libyan people and claiming that Egypt has concentrated four military divisions on the borders in order to invade Libya.

Therefore, if Al-Qadhdhafi is today once again talking about Egypt's plans to attack Libya he is lying. In fact, he is reiterating what his masters, the Soviet advisers, prompt him to say, for these advisers use him as a tool to serve their own ends. If Al-Qadhdhafi is today saying that he is thinking of giving facilities to the Soviet fleet in the Libyan ports, he is lying because he has already given such facilities generously, and the Libyan ports have become a base for the Soviet Navy in the Mediterranean.

We will not ask Al-Qadhdhafi to account for what he says, because his mental condition does not allow for doing so. His shallow personality and his irresponsibility render him unaccountable. But we would like to ask the rejectionist group, the advocates of confrontation and steadfastness, the Baghdad summit people and the sponsors of the Fes conference, who claim to be the enemies of imperialism: What do they think and what do they have to say about the Soviet colonization of Libyan ports and Soviet domination of Libya, as well as Al-Qadhdhafi, who is turning the Libyan ports into a Soviet naval base in the heart of the Arab homeland?

We believe that they do not dare answer. What answer could they give in any case, those rejectionists who reject the peace treaty that has liberated Arab land from occupation and who accept the Libyan ports becoming a Soviet base with all the colonization and occupation it involves?

PRESS ON UNEF MANDATE IN SINAI, SITUATION IN IRAN

NC010905 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 1 Jun 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's Cairo newspapers highlight the report that a high-level Egyptian envoy will visit a number of European and African capitals in the next few days for consultations with UN member states and UN Security Council members to learn their position regarding the renewal of the UN Emergency Forces mandate in Sinai, which expires on 23 July.

Under the title, "Iran Faces an Unknown Future," AL-AKHBAR comments on the situation in Iran and deals with the most important aspects of the picture there, including anarchy, making the country face an unknown future.

The paper says: It is anarchy indeed. The danger lies in the fact that this anarchy has gone on for an intolerably long time and is exacerbating daily. Since the eruption of Khomeyni's revolution, the state of affairs has not stabilized in Iran, and there have been no signs that it will stabilize sooner or later. The people are living in a state of executions, bloodshed, fear, terror and fights among groups and organizations of conflicting aims and inclinations. There are powers motivating these groups and organizations not to work in the interest of Iran and its people, but to serve the aims of these powers.

Continuing to analyze the situation in Iran, AL-AKHBAR says: A more serious factor is that Iran has been paralyzed. On the day the revolution broke out Iran's economy, which basically depends on oil, was frozen or ruined because work had stopped in the oil terminals during the last month of the shah's rule and strikes dominated all the oil installations, thus bringing oil exports to a complete halt.

The Khomeyni revolution then called for the resumption of work in the oil installations. Work was resumed but on a very limited basis. This was followed by acts of terror and fear and fights over the spoils--the result of the revolution--and things continue to go from bad to worse.

The paper continues: The natural result was that the means of production in all areas of work, not only in the field of oil, were thrown into a state of confusion, and this naturally led to the deterioration of the Iranian economy. If we add to this the sabotage and damage done to many installations, the reconstruction of which requires enormous amounts of money, we realize the extent of deterioration in Iran.

If there was stability--or signs that stability was close--it might have been possible for us to say that all this can be overcome, and that Iran could recover from this deterioration and face the consequences.

The paper concludes its commentary by saying: However, disruption is increasing daily; new events occur every day; disputes and divisions are increasing; manipulative hands are becoming more active; misleading slogans are being raised here and there; responsibility is scattered and we do not know who is the ruler or the source of power. All this makes us say with regret and pain that Iran is facing an unknown future.

IRANIAN CHARGES OF BORDER PROVOCATIONS DENIED

ID010932 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0812 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--In statements published by two local newspapers today, responsible sources in Iraq have denied Iranian charges that Iraq has massed troops along the border with Iran. These sources told AL-QABAS and AL-ANBA' that such charges "were totally unfounded."

The Voice of the Iranian Islamic Revolution states yesterday that Iraq had massed troops along the Iraqi-Iranian border in Khuzestan province, which has experienced violent disturbances since the beginning of the week. The radio said that four helicopters flew over Iranian positions near the port of Khorramshahr and the oil refinery in Abadan.

The Iraqi sources said that Iraqi forces have made no movement recently, "and have not taken any unusual measures in the border region."

Clashes continued for the second consecutive day in the Iranian province of Khuzestan between armed Arabs and Iranian forces and spread to the towns of Ahwaz and Abadan.

Reports said yesterday that Iraqi soldiers landed near the Iranian borders and that Iraqi helicopters flew over the police headquarters south of the important oil port of Khorramshahr.

The radio of the Islamic Revolution also accused Iraq of supporting the armed Arabs and said that the counterrevolutionaries of Shaykh Taher Khalqani have received reinforcements from areas near the border. The sources recalled the fact that Iraq had stressed its commitment to the provisions of an agreement it reached with Iran in Algiers in 1975 which outlined both countries' respect for the borders and their determination not to allow any elements to threaten the security of the two countries or to interfere in the affairs of the other.

TRADE MINISTER LEAVES FOR GDR WITH MESSAGE FOR HONECKER

JN310821 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, left Baghdad this morning for Berlin on a 3-day official visit to the GDR to convey a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to GDR President Erich Honecker.

'Ali said that the message he is carrying is President al-Bakr's reply to the letter he received from President Honecker in which the GDR president affirmed the GDR's support for the Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism. 'Ali said that al-Bakr's reply affirms Iraq's resolve to further develop the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries. The reply also deals with developments in the current Middle East situation.

During his visit to the GDR, Minister 'Ali will head the Iraqi side to the meetings of the fourth session of the joint Iraqi-GDR committee. During these meetings, the committee will review the results of decisions made during its previous session, draw up a trade protocol for this year, and define the basic fields for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

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IRAQ

OFFICIAL MEETS ARAB DIPLOMATS ON EGYPT'S NONALIGNED MEMBERSHIP

JN311249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1128 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May--Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali met today with the chiefs of Arab diplomatic missions whose countries participated in the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference which convened in Baghdad in March.

During the meeting the conferees discussed the Arab situation and unified efforts that must be exerted by the Arab countries at the meetings of the nonaligned countries Coordination Office, to be convened on 4 June to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonaligned bloc in implementation of the resolution adopted by the Arab six-state committee in Tunis on 24 May.

BA'ATH PARTY OFFERS AID TO SOUTHERN LEBANESE VICTIMS

JN311509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May--The Ba'ath Party National Command has decided to allocate \$2 million in urgent assistance to families of the martyrs and victims of the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanese towns and villages. This sum is to consolidate the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab people in the face of the Zionist aggression.

In March 1978, the Ba'ath Party National Command allocated \$5 million in assistance to the victims and evacuees in southern Lebanon.

SADDAM HUSAYN COMMENTS ON OIL ISSUES, POLICY

JN312156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, has declared that Iraq has decided to compensate poor developing countries which have long-term contracts with Iraq for any additional prices that might be added to the official prices of Iraqi oil. In a statement to INA, Saddam Husayn said that the decision will be effective tomorrow, 1 June, which is the seventh anniversary of the nationalization of Iraqi oil. Saddam Husayn called on the OPEC states to adopt similar decisions for a temporary period as a gesture of good will from the OPEC states to the rest of the developing countries. This will continue until establishment of the long-term fund suggested by Iraq to compensate the developing countries during the next 10 years for additional oil price increases and to protect them from the inflation exported by the industrial states.

Saddam Husayn warned world imperialism against aggression against any Arab state or any oil-producing state. He said: Imperialism knows very well that all kinds of oil are flammable. He also warned against any exploitation of the oil crisis planned by U.S. oil monopolies. These monopolies, he said, are launching a campaign of threats against the Arab nation and the oil-producing states. The aim of these threats is to prevent us from exercising our legitimate rights concerning our oil policies as well as our fateful national issues.

Saddam Husayn said that U.S. imperialism also attempts to instigate the people of the United States, other industrial states and the developed countries against the Arab nation and the oil-producing states, as if the latter are responsible for the state of chaos in oil prices and supply.

Saddam Husayn added that the stability of the world's oil relations cannot be preserved unless these relations become part of a new system of international economic relations based on a new formula which will achieve just and equitable relations between states which produce and those which consume oil and other raw materials. This new system will review the framework of international economy and make it a just framework capable of serving the interests of all parties in an equitable manner.

Saddam Husayn stated that the unstable situation in the world oil market is proof that as long as U.S. capitalist monopolies continue to control any stage of the oil industry, these monopolies will remain in a position to tamper with the supply and demand factors and to increase oil prices, thus achieving immeasurable profits at the expense of both oil-producers and consumers. This also serves imperialist schemes in our Arab homeland and enables these monopolies to absorb oil price increases through inflation and other capitalist economic games. Thus, oil price increases would be canceled from the practical point of view and would effectively harm the economies of oil-producing countries in particular and of Third World countries in general.

Saddam Husayn added: The leadership of the Ba'ith Party and the revolution has adopted a sound course to liquidate the interests of the oil monopolies in a radical and comprehensive manner, not only regarding oil production but also oil transportation and marketing.

Saddam Husayn expressed pride in Iraq's achievement in national oil production during the past 7 years. Saddam Husayn said: What we have achieved in international oil relations and direct oil marketing to some 50 countries, removed from maneuvers by the oil monopolies and from brothers' speculations, emphasizes the fairness and importance of the decision to nationalize the oil industry in Iraq. Saddam Husayn called on the OPEC countries to work to achieve stability in the oil market and to control prices and not allow them to fluctuate according to speculations by oil companies and brokers.

Saddam Husayn said: At OPEC's next meeting, we hope to agree on a system that will achieve justice and stability of prices and that will protect the purchasing power of oil revenues to compensate for inflation and world currency fluctuations.

Saddam Husayn called on OPEC to adopt the Iraqi proposal to establish an international fund to which OPEC and industrial countries would contribute to compensate developing countries for eventual price increases and protect them from the inflation industrial countries export to developing countries. This will achieve a fair balance between the annual oil price increases and the inflation exported to Third World countries, including oil-producing countries.

Saddam Husayn said: Commitment to this principle will allow us to achieve justice in oil prices and will force industrial countries to reduce the inflation and speculation which greatly harm developing countries.

BA'ITH OFFICIAL RECEIVES OMANI OPPOSITION FRONT DELEGATION

JN261825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 26 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 May--Na'im Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ith Party National Command and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office received here today the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The delegation is led by Muhammad Ahmad al-Ghassani, the front's Executive Committee member, who is currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting Haddad reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region and relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

Liberation Front Delegation Leaves

JN300959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0856 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 May--The delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman led by Muhammad Ahmad al-Ghassani, member of the front's Executive Committee, left Baghdad today at the end of a visit to Iraq which lasted several days.

Al-Ghassani said the delegation discussed with officials of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command the latest developments in the Arab world following the Egyptian regime's signing of the humiliating and treasonous treaty with the Zionist enemy. He said they also discussed Ba'th Party relations with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and ways to develop them.

COMMUNISTS FEAR FURTHER 'SEVERE CAMPAIGN' AGAINST THEM

LD300855 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 22 May 79 p 1 LD

["AS-SIYASAH News Service" untitled dispatch]

[Text] Beirut--The Iraqi Communist Party [ICP] has revealed new details regarding the Iraqi Ba'th Party and itself. In an internal circular, the party Central Committee published the text of a letter it addressed to Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn. The letter gives details of a meeting held between Saddam Husayn and Mukarram at-Talabani, member of the ICP Central Committee and a former minister. In the discussion between the two men, Saddam Husayn spoke of the concern felt by the Ba'th Party command that the ICP is preparing to take the Ba'th Party's place, noting that sooner or later the two parties are bound to part company. The circular also reveals the ICP stand in reply to that concern, considering it a prelude to an extremely severe campaign. Some 21 ICP members have already been executed, and a series of arrests have been made. The circular says that the campaign of arrests is continuing. The ICP memorandum to Saddam Husayn concludes by affirming that the party is ready to enter into an alliance with the Ba'th Party and all the Iraqi revolutionary forces on the basis of implementing revolutionary democratic tasks, promoting mass democracy and building the state on a democratic basis.

JOINT STATEMENT ON MALAYSIAN MINISTER'S VISIT

JN292008 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 May 79 JN

["Text" of Joint Jordanian-Malaysia statement issued on 29 May on the visit of Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen to Jordan]

[Text] Malaysian Foreign Minister His Excellency Ahmad Rithauddeen paid a visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 26 to 29 May 1979 in response to an invitation extended to his excellency by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim. The guest minister had an audience with his majesty the king and his royal highness the crown prince. He also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and held talks with Hasan Ibrahim.

Hasan Ibrahim explained to his Malaysian counterpart the developments of the Middle East situation and Jordan's views on the dangerous consequences for the cause of peace in the Middle East as a result of the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Ibrahim explained the basis of the Jordanian stand on the comprehensive settlement and on just peace in the Middle East area. He pointed out that Jordan's stand is based on two principles: The need for full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem; and the need to regain the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent national state on their Palestinian soil.

Ibrahim asserted that this peace cannot be achieved without the participation of all concerned parties within an international framework.

The two ministers then exchanged views on means of guaranteeing the establishment of just and durable peace in the area.

His excellency Ahmad Rithauddeen asserted that a comprehensive and just solution should be found for the entire Middle East issue, with the participation of all concerned parties, if the goal is to achieve a durable peace in the area. He reasserted the Malaysian stand, which holds that just and comprehensive peace should be based on full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state.

Rithauddeen then explained to Ibrahim aspects of the situation existing in Southeast Asia. He pointed out the concern of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) over the developments in Indochina. He said that the negotiations aimed at peacefully resolving the dispute between the PRC and Vietnam are not encouraging and that there is a possibility of resort to arms and a danger of escalation in the dispute, the impact of which could include the entire Southeast Asian area. This includes the illegal flow of refugees from Indochina, which constitutes a heavy burden to the ASEAN states.

The two ministers reviewed with complete satisfaction the relations existing between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Malaysia and the coordination of efforts between them on the level of bilateral relations and within the framework of international organizations, such as the Islamic congress, the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

The two ministers then discussed relations between the two fraternal countries. They expressed their desire to consolidate these relations in the economic, trade, cultural and technological fields.

His Excellency Ahmad Rithauddeen expressed his desire to develop these relations between the two countries. He asserted that cooperation agreements could be concluded in this area.

The meetings were attended by high-ranking officials of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Foreign Ministry and by the members of the guest delegation.

The meetings were held in a fraternal atmosphere, reflecting the strong relations between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

On behalf of his excellency the prime minister of Malaysia, His Excellency Ahmad Rithauddeen extended an invitation to His Excellency Mudar Badran, the prime minister, to visit Malaysia. His Excellency Ahmad Rithauddeen also extended an invitation to Hasan Ibrahim to visit Malaysia. Ibrahim accepted the invitation thankfully, the date of the visit to be fixed later.

YAR PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

JN301246 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived in Amman today on a 4-day visit to Jordan.

'Abd al-Ghani said he is carrying a message to King Husayn from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral relations and ways to strengthen and develop these relations in various fields. He said the aim of his visit is to discuss a number of bilateral issues and issues of common national interest, to strengthen and expand the ties of brotherhood and close relations between the two fraternal peoples and countries, to strengthen the principles of bilateral coordination and Arab solidarity, and to unite Arab stands and ranks, especially during the present critical stage when our nation is facing serious challenges and conspiracies.

On receiving the YAR prime minister, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said that the visit will strengthen the ties of friendship on both the bilateral and Arab levels. He expressed the hope that such meetings will be repeated because they achieve positive results on the bilateral and Arab levels.

The YAR prime minister was accorded an official welcome. He was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Education Minister 'Abd as-Salam al Majali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar, the assistant to the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the dean of the diplomatic corps, a number of senior officials, and senior staff of the YAR Embassy in Amman.

The YAR prime minister is accompanied by a delegation which includes the former president of the Consultative Council, the education minister and chairman of the Central Planning Department, the health minister, the deputy information minister, the deputy chief of staff for training of the YAR Armed Forces, and the commander of the Al-'Amaliqah Forces.

King Husayn Meeting

JN301934 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] In the Al-Hashimiyah Palace this evening His Majesty King Husayn received YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his accompanying delegation. The YAR prime minister delivered a message to his majesty from YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current Arab situation in light of the latest developments in the area, bilateral relations and ways of strengthening bilateral cooperation in various fields.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the ministers of interior and health, the Jordanian ambassador in San'a' and the YAR ambassador in Amman.

Official Talks

JN311331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Official talks were held at the Prime Ministry today between the Jordanian side headed by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the YAR side headed by Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

Prime Minister Badran began the talks by welcoming the visit of the Yemeni delegation and reviewing the latest Middle East developments in light of the Baghdad conference resolutions and the Egyptian-Israeli agreement. The prime minister emphasized the importance of Arab solidarity, cooperation and joint action in the current phase and the need to consolidate the intrinsic Arab strength. The prime minister also emphasized the importance of the firm principles on which the Jordanian and Arab stands are based, which are: Complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and granting the Palestinian Arab people the right to determine their own destiny on their land. He also emphasized the need to strongly adhere to these rights and to oppose all forces and agreements which do not recognize these legitimate demands. Prime Minister Badran then praised existing relations between Jordan and the YAR. He urged fraternal cooperation in all fields.

YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani thanked the Jordanian Government and people for the hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during the visit. He declared his government's support for the Jordanian position on the Middle East question and the policy pursued by the Jordanian Government under the leadership of King Husayn, especially with regard to his majesty's determination to unite the Arabs against all challenges. The YAR prime minister expressed the hope that Jordan and Yemen will expand their cooperation in the fields of education, trade, health and information and exchange expertise in various other fields.

Prime Minister Badran expressed Jordan's complete readiness to give Yemen all possible help in the fields of technology and manpower. He proposed the formation of joint committees composed of officials from both countries to examine the bases of cooperation in the aforementioned fields.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by the ministers of interior, health, and trade and industry, the Jordanian ambassador to YAR, the under secretary of the Information Ministry and the secretary of the prime minister. They were attended on the YAR side by the members of the delegation accompanying Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani.

AMMAN AR-RA'Y VIEWS U.S. STAND ON WEST BANK AUTONOMY

JN300923 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 30 May 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[Editorial: "A Test of Intentions"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state was quoted by officials in Rome as having said: "If the second stage of the negotiations should achieve progress on the question of Palestinian self-rule, then this may lead to encouraging the other Arab states to negotiate."

Vance may be correct in his conclusion, or the contrary may be true. However, what is more correct than either hypothesis is knowing the nature of this "self-rule" before expecting the Arabs to rush to the negotiating table.

Self-rule is understood by each party the way it wants, and is interpreted by each party in a manner that serves the achievement of its goals. The United States, for instance, wants to patch up its apparently deteriorating relations with the Arab states--a deterioration that will lead to U.S. interests being threatened by more than one side.

Egypt wants to cover up its defeatist stand of accepting the separate treaty at the expense of a comprehensive settlement by declaring hard stands that almost go beyond the position of the Baghdad summit states. Israel wants the land and has drawn up an integrated plan for "local administration" for the Arab residents in the "land of Israel."

What progress is Mr Vance hoping for, and in what direction, to encourage the other Arab states to join the negotiating table? If the United States believes that the self-rule required has the aim of allowing the Palestinian people to determine their future on their land with absolute sovereignty, then we are with the United States.

If the concept of self-rule is based on Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian territories and on insuring the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people who have been dispersed since 1948, then we are with the United States.

However, what is unacceptable to any Palestinian--and consequently could not be agreed to by any Arab state--is for the negotiations to begin on the basis of Begin's plan for local administration, for this plan to be the backbone of the overall framework agreement and for this plan to become the starting point for negotiations on local administration.

So that the Arab world can be assured by the American intentions as declared by Vance in his speech at the opening session of the negotiations on local administration, we must find out exactly what direction the Israel intervention in Lebanon is taking because this intervention has the full support of the United States. For example, does the United States want to present to us a practical example of self-rule through the events in Lebanon and the existence of a model "canton" in the border strip, which is there despite the presence of a UN peace-keeping force in the area? Or is the United States trying to exert pressure to drag Syria into a war with Israel through the allegations leaked by the Zionist propaganda media about the introduction of changes to the Middle East formula.

The United States faces a test regarding revealing its true intentions about bringing an end to the Lebanese crisis and disclosing its views about the question of sovereignty in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Will it reveal its intentions?

AL-HUSS, BUTRUS MEET PRESIDENT SARKIS, COMMENT

NC311612 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made a statement as he was leaving the Presidential Palace this afternoon. He said that his meeting with the president had been confined to discussing the situation in the south and the moves that must be taken to put an end to the tragic condition of the southerners. He said that there was a general discussion of the results of the recent diplomatic contacts, as well as the results of the efforts that are being exerted at the United Nations and the Security Council. He said that he had contacted Lebanon's permanent UN representative, Ghassan Tuwayni, by telephone. Tuwayni briefed him on the atmosphere at the Security Council, and he gave Tuwayni the necessary directives concerning the session which the council will hold tonight to discuss Lebanon's complaint pertaining to the Israeli attacks on the south. Asked whether President Sarkis had asked him to form a new government, Prime Minister al-Huss said: That subject was not discussed.

Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said: We are still holding contacts and consultations with all sides. The UN Security Council will be meeting tonight, and we will see what results. Asked whether Lebanon has requested anything definite from the Security Council, he said: Naturally, when Lebanon, like any other country, asks for a meeting of the Security Council, it will submit a number of requests. Our basic request is that aggression be halted, all violent actions against Lebanon be condemned, Security Council resolutions be implemented and UNIFIL be enabled to implement these resolutions. Minister Butrus affirmed that the discussions were confined to the subject of the south.

Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Col Sami al-Khatib denied that he will be going to Damascus tomorrow or the day after.

SHAM'UN COMMENTS ON STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT

NC311325 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un received the papal nuncio to Lebanon this morning. He decided to postpone comments on the statement which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has made until tomorrow. In a statement today, former President Sham'un noted that Tom Reston, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department, distorted the truth when accusing the Christian militias in the south of being responsible for the clashes and shelling in the southern area, in fact the clashes and artillery duels were confined to Palestinians and Israelis. Sham'un expressed surprise over the fact that Reston had ignored the truth and failed to mention the Palestinians in his accusations.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SNIPER FIRE IN BEIRUT

NC311620 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 31 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Yesterday's clashes in the Bhamdun area escalated between the Syrian nationalists and the socialists. Another clash took place today in Kayfun township in the 'Alayh District. Jamal 'Awwadah was seriously wounded. Regarding security in the traditional axes in the capital and the southern suburb, there is intermittent DSHK sniper fire in Az-Sayfi, Empire and Ad-Dabbas. The sources of fire are the Al-'Usayli and Al-'Azariyah buildings where Syrian and Palestinian forces are stationed. These forces were busy reinforcing their positions during the night. In the southern suburb, there are intermittent bursts of DSHK and 500-mm gunfire at the axes of Al-Mazda, the mills, the post office and Mar Mikhail.

CHAD EDUCATION MINISTER, SECRETARY OF STATE ARRIVE

JN302006 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Kheiar Omer Dhaifala, Chadian minister of higher education and scientific research; and Mohamed Thair Salih, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus from Baghdad this evening on a visit to Syria. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Kheiar Omer Dhaifala said he is bringing a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Mohamed Shawa of Chad. He added that he came to Syria with his accompanying delegation to explain the recent changes that have taken place in Chad, because it is necessary that the fraternal countries, especially the Arab countries, know the truth as to what is occurring there. He expressed the hope that this visit will contribute to bolstering Syria's relations with Chad, which desires to benefit from Syria's experiences in various fields.

Meeting With Khaddam

JN311316 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received the Chadian minister of higher education and scientific research, Kheiar Dhaifala, and the Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mohamed Thair Salih. The meeting was attended by the minister of state for foreign affairs, 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi. During the meeting Foreign Minister Khaddam heard an explanation of the latest developments in Chad. He stressed to the visiting delegation Syria's anxiousness that Chad achieve national unity and safeguard its stability. Khaddam also emphasized that Syria will spare no effort to assist Chad in achieving this goal.

AL-BA'TH URGES ARABS TO OVERTHROW AS-SADAT

JN310941 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 31 May--The newspaper AL-BA'TH today affirms that it is essential to use every means to overthrow the As-Sadat regime, which is determined to enforce a new situation in the area which will be difficult to get rid of after some time. Commenting under the headline "There Must Be a Countermeasure," the paper says that talking about As-Sadat and his treason is of no use. The thing to do is to take practical measures--follow words with actions--against As-Sadat, both inside and outside Egypt.

The paper adds: The Egyptian ruler, who has turned his back finally on the Arab nation and the Egyptian people in particular, has established special relations with Israel. In other words, to him, Israel is now the most favored nation.

AL-BA'TH says: In the face of this serious situation, we must confess that it is wrong to say that what As-Sadat is doing will not affect the Arab cause. Certain African and European countries which have been sympathetic to the Arab cause, but hesitant in their stands, are now reconsidering their attitude toward the racist Zionist entity. Concluding, the paper says: What is going on between the As-Sadat regime and the Zionist enemy calls on the Arabs to move from the phase of mere opposition to the phase of all-out confrontation. There is no doubt that we have all the resources to undertake this step. As a matter of fact, we are definite that such a step will foil everything that As-Sadat has done so far. The important thing is to take action before it is too late.

ALGERIA

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

ID311406 Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Summary] Algiers, 31 May--A delegation of the General Union of Algerian workers (UGTA) led by its general secretary, Mr Demene Debbih Abdellah, and composed of Messrs Benlakhdar Tayeb, Boudina Mascapha, Ould Ali Touati and Kardache Mohamed Arezeki left Algiers for Moscow on Thursday morning on a visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Unions. The delegation was seen off by Mr Vassily Rykov, USSR ambassador to Algeria, and the national secretaries of UGTA.

LIBYA

AL-MAQSI, BENIN'S ALLADAYE-SPEAK AT START OF TRIPOLI TALKS

ID311018 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 31 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Meetings of the joint Libyan-Arab-Beninese committee of bilateral economic, technical and cultural cooperation opened here at the conference hall on the Foreign Secretariat yesterday.

In his opening speech, Dr 'Umar Ahmad al-Maqsi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry, welcomed Major Michel Alladaye, the Beninese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who is chairing the Beninese side.

Dr al-Maqsi said: "We, in the Jamahiriya, are eager to promote cooperation with Benin, for the people of our two countries are linked by historic and cultural ties."

He added that Major Alladaye's visit would have an effective role in strengthening bilateral relations under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin.

Major Alladaye expressed his pleasure at his visit which he said would realize the two countries common aims and his appreciation for, the noble stands of the 1st of September revolution under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi towards liberation movements not only in Africa but all over the world.

He said that the Beninese Government and people have a great admiration for these honourable stands.

He then concluded by thanking the Jamahiriya people for their warm welcome and hospitality.

PRESIDENT TITO'S ARRIVAL IN TRIPOLI DESCRIBED

ID312120 Tripoli JANA in English 1919 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Yugoslav president, Josip Broz Tito, of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia arrived in Tripoli this afternoon on an official and cordial visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The prominent Yugoslav guest was given a [word indistinct] reception at Oba Ben Nafe' air base where Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, was at the forefront of those welcoming him together with Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, Lieutenant-Colonel Mustafa al-Kharrubi, Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humayyidi, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, general secretary of the General People's Congress, Muhammad az-Zuwayy, assistant secretary general, members of the General People's Committee, armed forces and police officer, heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriya, the Yugoslav community in Tripoli and a great number of citizens acclaiming for the life of the Libyan Arab and Yugoslav friendship and the struggle of the two leaders, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia for the consolidation of non-alignment movement.

As the guest descended from the plane, Colonel al-Qadhafi embraced him warmly and a young girl presented a bouquet of flowers to him.

After "Allahuo Akbar" and the Yugoslav national anthems were played, the president and Colonel al-Qadhafi inspected the guards of honour lined up to salute him while 21 gun salutes were fired in honour of the guest.

At the airport President Tito gave a statement to the press in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

He said: "I am happy to meet my dear friend, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. We have many issues to discuss during this visit and, as always, I have a feeling that we will agree as usual."

After a short visit President Tito and Colonel al-Qadhafi, proceeded to the guest palace, where President Tito will reside.

MINISTER CABLES ARAB COUNTERPARTS ON ISRAELI USE OF CANAL

LD312229 Tripoli JANA in English 1845 GMT 31 May 79 LD

["A Cable From the Secretary of Information to Arab Information Ministers"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, May 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of the General People's Committee for Information affirmed the change of Suez Canal from a tool to besiege and strangle the enemy's military establishment and economy into an artery which provides the usurping enemy with life and strength to deal blows to the Palestinian people, the Lebanese Arab people and the Arab nation.

He added that these new concessions by the defeated Egyptian president to the usurping enemy are added to his full record of treason and tutelage against the Arab nation and her national causes. He pointed to the passage of three enemy warships through the Suez Canal and the possibility that the defeated president may prohibit Arab ships from passing through the canal.

In a cable addressed today to Arab information ministers, the secretary of the People's Committee for Information said that it was impossible for the enemy to move militarily and economically through the Suez Canal, but today we find it passing through it with all facilities which enable it from passing and anchoring freely, in order that Egypt boycotts the Arab nation instead of boycotting the enemy, thus adding to its strength that of the largest Arab country. [passage as received]

The secretary of the People's Committee for Information said in his cable: "We have confidence in the great people of Egypt who were always at the forefront of the Arab nation struggling for the liberation of all Arab soil, fighting until martyrdom for the Arab nation, and making the most glorious heroic epics of her history. He affirmed that this people will overcome this plight and the feet of their revolutionaries will crush the defeated hireling as a corroded waste on the margin of history.

In his cable the secretary of information pledged the masses of students, peasants, workers and soldiers in Egypt to rise up today to set a tumultuous people's revolution aflame which brings down the defeated agent and eradicate from the Arab face of Egypt the shame that he brought to it.

The secretary of information affirmed that any postponement of the revolution of the people of Egypt means inflicting additional shame and harm to the Egyptian people and the Arab nation as a whole. He said: "We call upon the people of Egypt to revolt for all the martyrs whose blood had watered the soil of the usurped land which was abandoned by the defeated hireling who belittled their sacrifices and martyrdom."

The secretary of information added by saying: "We call upon all the Arab countries which were able by their united stand towards the treaty of humiliation and shame to isolate the hireling regime in Egypt to further confront the defeated agent and what he represents of danger [as received] the present and the future of the Arab nation in solidarity with the people of Egypt.

MAURITANIA

KHOUNA OULD HEYDALLA APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER

PA311407 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, May 31 (AFP)--Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Heydalla was today appointed Mauritanian prime minister following the death Sunday in a plane crash of Premier Ahmed Ould Bouceif.

MOROCCO

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OFFICIAL ADDRESSES JOURNALISTS, DEPARTS

LD311332 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 31 (MAP)--Karim Gaye, secretary general of the Islamic conference, left Morocco Wednesday for Jidda. Gaye held talks with Abderrahmane Baddou, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Gaye declared to newsmen that he undertook this visit to Morocco, which is president of the Islamic conference, in order to coordinate the actions that are to be taken during the current year regarding the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the fifth Islamic conference.

Dealing with the committee of Al-Quds which is presided over by King Hassan II of Morocco, Karim Gaye said "this committee is now formed of ministers instead of experts." He pointed out that it is now a ministerial committee including the member states' foreign affairs ministers.

Karim Gaye further stated that the recent "Islamic conference" which has been held in London and whose resolutions have been published by news agencies was a meeting organized by the Islamic council of Europe.

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NORTH AFRICA

Gaye explained that a number of Islamic cultural centers exist in several countries in Africa, the United States, and Europe, and that these centers have been grouped in a coordinating body: the Islamic council, set up with the help of the Islamic conference general secretariat.

Gaye added that this Islamic council organizes meetings from time to time under the auspices of the Islamic conference and with the aid of the fund for Islamic solidarity.

U.S. SENATOR JAVITS ARRIVES IN FES 30 May

LD311318 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Fes, May 31, (MAP)--Jacob Javits, American senator, arrived here Wednesday for a 2-day visit to Morocco.

The American senator declared to newsmen that he would hold talks with King Hassan II of Morocco during his visit. He also indicated that being member of the senatorial commission for foreign affairs, he is well aware of Morocco's strategic importance, and of its reputation on the international scene.

On the other hand, Javits pointed out that "there are several possibilities of cooperation between Morocco and the United States in the fields of economy, politics and security."

He further expressed hope that "talks with King Hussan would reach positive and advantageous results that would contribute to establish peace and security for the well-being of the Moroccan people and the peoples of the area."

Joel Pritchard, member of the American House of Representatives; Richard Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs; and Alexander Chakow, assistant manager of the Agency for International Development, are members of the delegation accompanying the American senator.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI, BAKR TALK WITH VISITING UGANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD312136 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] President of the Republic Ja-far Muhammad Numayri has received a written message from Ugandan president Yusufu Lule, concerning bilateral relations between the two countries and Uganda's eagerness to consolidate and develop them. This took place when the leader-president received Mr Otema Alimadi, Uganda's foreign minister, and his delegation in his office at Friendship Hall this morning.

During the meeting the leader-president spoke to the Ugandan delegation on bilateral relations between Sudan and Uganda, the positive things achieved in the interest of the two peoples and the difficulties in their way, emphasizing the eagerness of Sudan and its people to establish close relations with all its neighbors and brothers through its commitment to the principles of its development and the values of its people.

The leader-president directed that the Ugandan foreign minister and his delegation meet the vice president of the republic and foreign minister and Sudanese officials to discuss bilateral relations between the two countries in more detail.

Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, had a meeting this morning with Mr Otema Alimadi, Uganda's foreign minister and his delegation, in the presence of Mr Joseph Lagu, president of the High Executive Council for the Southern Region, and Dr Francis Deng, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry. The meeting dealt with the general development of the situation in Uganda and its reflection on the course of relations between Sudan and Uganda. Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir clarified to the Ugandan delegation Sudan's principled stance as represented by its firm commitment to the policy of good neighborliness and noninterference in the affairs of neighboring states, especially a neighboring state like Uganda, whose people and those of Sudan have been bound by historical, cultural and ethnic relations for a long time. His excellency emphasized Sudan's eagerness and firm desire to see security, stability and peace prevail throughout Uganda. In his address to the Ugandan delegation, Mr ar-Rashid at-Tahir emphasized the need to work for the elimination of everything liable to disturb the serenity of the close relations between the two countries and to understand perfectly Sudan's firm stance, based on objective facts and not on biased rumors and ideas.

The Sudanese and Ugandan sides dealt in detail with the issue of Ugandan refugees in Sudan and the problems created by the influx of these refugees, namely their identification and the procedural and practical questions of providing them with relief and solving their urgent problems, on the grounds that it is a human problem in the first place and it is incumbent on the two countries to cooperate in solving it.

Press Conference, Departure

LD311546 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 May 79 LD/EA

[Text] Mr Otema Alimadi, Uganda's foreign minister, left Khartoum at 1500 today after delivering a special message from Ugandan President Yusufu Lule to the chairman of the republic, Ja-far Muhammad Numayri.

At a press conference held at 1310 this afternoon, the Ugandan foreign minister thanked President Ja'far Numayri and the Sudanese Government for a warm welcome. He said his visit had achieved its anticipated beneficial results. The discussions with the Sudanese side had been fruitful and encouraging. We have agreed to consolidate cooperation between our two countries and form a joint Sudanese-Ugandan ministerial commission to discuss and strengthen all-round cooperation between the two countries.

On the internal situation in Uganda, Mr Alimadi said that the Ugandan Government under President Yusufu Lule aims at establishing a stable socio-political system in Uganda which will achieve security and economic progress as well as [word indistinct] and freedom of worship for all Ugandans.

On relations with neighboring states, the Ugandan foreign minister emphasized that his government would try its best to strengthen such relations and those with all countries of the world. He stressed that Uganda would remain an active and effective member of the OAU, the United Nations and the commonwealth and declared his country would fully support all peoples struggling for their independence, especially the people of southern Africa.

CABINET ASKED TO CHANGE NONAPPROPRIATION DECISION

TA310931 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 May 79 p 11 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The Cabinet will be required to change its decision concerning the non-appropriation of lands in Judaea and Samaria for Jewish settlement if it wants to fulfill its commitment given half a year ago to the members of the Elon More nucleus about the establishment of an urban settlement near Nabulus.

Following Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's refusal to sign an order enabling the use of 800 dunams in Samaria for Jewish settlement on grounds that they were privately-owned plots, the settling elements were asked to find state-owned lands in that area. An investigation has shown that such lands cannot be found, and if some can be found, they are but small strips used by the military.

Yesterday, these data were brought to the attention of the members of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs headed by Minister Ari'el Sharon. The conclusion was that, since the Cabinet plenum decided that no lands in Judaea and Samaria would be appropriated for settlement, this resolution should be amended if the Cabinet wants to make the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria possible.

It was learned from governmental sources yesterday that jurists have been asked to look into the various aspects of land appropriation and seizure so as to make the establishment of Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria possible.

The chairman of the Gush Emunim settlement team, Uri Ari'el, and the organizational secretary of the movement, Moshe Merhavia, have gathered data on the status of Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria and on its needs in the near future. The data indicate that, if the Cabinet does not make land appropriation possible for the sake of strengthening existing settlement, many are expected to degenerate.

HA'ARETZ ANALYZES UNREST IN WEST BANK

TA311521 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 May 79 p 14 TA

[Yehuda Litani commentary: "What the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Was Not Told"]

[Text] At this week's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, the coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, told the members that representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem are presently active--and openly so--in the territories, and are trying to convince the population's representatives to support the autonomy plan, stressing that this is merely a first stage. The major general also recounted that the U.S. Quakers organization was behind the appeals to the High Court of Justice regarding land expropriations and that this organization was financing the legal activities. He further stated that the rejectionist states were sending in a steady flow of funds, through the Waqf, to implement projects in West Bank towns. Major General Mat also said that unrest in the West Bank was growing, due to PLO incitements, and that the leading factor in the West Bank demonstrations consisted of students of the Bi'r Zayt university.

What did the coordinator of activities not tell the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee? Major General Mat did not inform them of the reasons for the exacerbation of the situation in the territories. This deterioration of the situation has not been caused by the money streaming in from the rejectionist states, nor by the activities of the official U.S. representatives in Israel, nor even by the activities of the Quakers. Possibly all the activities mentioned by Major General Mat were in the nature of accessory factors, but he did not mention the principal reason (at any rate the press reports of the meeting did not contain the reason), namely: a strengthening of the national consciousness in the territories, and the rallying of the inhabitants there around the PLO banner.

Twelve years ago, in June 1967, the West Bank inhabitants were nearing the end of an accelerated process of Jordanization, and the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip practically regarded themselves as Egyptians of Palestinian origin. Twelve years of Israeli rule resulted in those inhabitants, most of whom had a latent Palestinian consciousness--that is to say, either latent or non-existent--considering themselves as Palestinians first and foremost, and most if not all possessed of a well-developed national consciousness. During the past year the population of the territories has united around the PLO banner. Intellectuals as well as pro-Jordan figures in the territories who for years wrinkled their nose when the name PLO was mentioned, both because of the individual composition of its leaders as well as the political direction of the organization, now tell anyone prepared to listen: For better or worse, this is our leadership and at this time it is incumbent upon us to rally and unite around it.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has lately helped to speed up this process. King Husayn is still in the full swing of Jordan's rapprochement with the rejectionist front countries and the PLO. While the Jordanians have not neglected all the advanced instruments they established over the years to preserve their influence among the inhabitants of the territories (especially in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, which were under their control until 1967), Jordan is no longer considered as an option for the residents of the territories, as compared with the PLO. The Jordanians hope that through their direct and indirect influence in the territories (mainly by the flow of money for salaries and aid intended for many in the West Bank and East Jerusalem) they will then see that the new state or entity that will be established there will be headed by personalities desirable and convenient to them; the entity or state will be considered Palestinian but will be under Jordanian influence. The leaders in Jordan think that direct Jordanian rule over the West Bank or Gaza Strip is out of the question.

What official military government and defense establishment spokesmen have called the strong arm policy has aided this internal unification and increased national consciousness. The closing down of schools, firing on demonstrators, imposing curfews on refugee camps--all these have in the short term caused a halt in the demonstrations and a certain amount of calm, but have also rapidly contributed to the creation of the myth of a national struggle against an occupying force.

The Palestinian inhabitants of the territories have their own martyrs. These are not terrorists who have crossed over from Lebanon or Syria, murdering women and children and being killed in turn in skirmishes with the IDF, nor are they the refugees in the Lebanese camps who are killed in IDF shellings.

Their martyrs are the young demonstrators who were killed in the act of demonstrating, led by the girl named (Lina Nabulsi,) of Nabulus, killed during a demonstration when an Israeli soldier pursued her into a staircase in her home, where he fired at her and killed her. According to the official IDF version at the time, (Lina Nabulsi) was killed in error.

Land expropriations and setting up settlements also contribute to the feeling of "uniting" against the common "enemy." In the earlier years of Israeli rule in the territories there was an increased response--mainly by villagers--regarding the sale of land for Israeli settlements. But in the last few years there are practically no Arabs to be found in the territories who are willing to sell their land to Israelis. The expropriations, more than any other Israeli measure, make the inhabitants there feel like the proverbial shorn lamb. It is not enough that the Israelis have restricted the Palestinians to two narrow strips of land in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, they say now they covet the few lands remaining to the Palestinians and put up settlements there which only intensify the friction between Jew and Arab.

In the 12 years of Israeli rule in the territories the Palestinians have developed extensive cultural lives: Groups of young people have been formed who put on plays; writers organize literature evenings in the towns and villages; hundreds of books by Palestinians in the territories and across the border have been printed and sell like hot cakes (book-sellers say that some books are snatched up as soon as they appear in the shops). The universities organize a "Palestinian week" where books on this subject are displayed, plays are staged by authors who are local residents, and poets give readings of their work. The most common piece of jewelry worn by the young people is a gold necklace bearing the inscription "Palestine."

The Israeli version of the autonomy proposal has united all the inhabitants of the territories against it. They prefer a state of direct occupation and military government to that kind of autonomy. There were some figures among the residents who did not reject the autonomy proposal outright as soon as it was raised, but now resistance to it is general--shared by moderates and extremists.

Facing this manifestation of unification and an increased national awareness, the Israeli rulers are gradually losing their cool. The closing down of an academic institution such as Bi'r Zayt University does not exactly attest to the might of the authorities, but indicates their weakness. This also applies to imposing a curfew in the refugee camps. From the beginning of Israeli rule in the West Bank the motto proclaimed by the Israeli representatives was always "no matter what happens, the daily lives (of the inhabitants) must not be affected and must be allowed to proceed undisturbed. The sources of unrest must be located and contained."

Now Major General Mat accuses the students of Bi'r Zayt university of "leading" all the demonstrations. There is no doubt that students lead demonstrations--that is the case in Israel and in other countries throughout the world. Collective punishment is easier for the rulers. It is harder to cope directly with the factors of the unrest; to find the boys who sling stones at Israeli vehicles--boys living in refugee camps--or to point out the teachers and students who, according to the military government, organize the demonstrations in the high schools and universities.

As in any other sphere, here too the inhabitants of the territories have learned how to make the best of a bad thing.

Students and teachers organize lessons in private homes instead of the regular courses at universities or high schools that the authorities have closed down. There is an air of conspiracy, students and schoolchildren are making every effort to keep on studying--to spite the authorities.

West Bank inhabitants complain of encountering Israeli violence at every turn. Violence during searches at roadblocks, in police and security force interrogations, and at the hands of Israeli soldiers during searches in the refugee camps or during a curfew. (During the curfew imposed on the Ayda refugee camp in Bethlehem recently inhabitants of the camp were hit by soldiers. Soldiers also picked fruit from trees without the knowledge or permission of the owners). Other symptoms of violence: A recent attack on inhabitants of Hebron. Mainly where Israelis have been involved in displays of violence against residents of the territories, they were never punished, either because their identities were not ascertained (the military government and the police are not always in a hurry to seek out the perpetrators) or because they managed to get away and somehow evade punishment even though their identity is known to the authorities.

Like collective punishments and a strong arm policy, displays of violence in all their forms attest to weakness and not to might. The military government will probably be tempted in the future too into continuing this policy, which is easier for the authorities and brings immediate results. While 15 women are openly demonstrating their disdain and contempt for Israel's laws and representatives in the Hadassah building in Hebron, while we "forgive" settlers refusing to heed the orders of the military government officials and openly violate the law, the military government finds a way out of its frustrations over its helplessness in the face of the settlers by flexing its muscles vis-a-vis the Arab residents.

A short distance away from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem the identity of a people is taking shape. All the measures taken by Israel during these past years have only served to help this process come about. Anyone believing that the unrest in the West Bank is growing because of PLO incitement cannot see beyond the end of his nose. The unrest in the West Bank at this point is the outcome of numerous factors, of which the PLO is only one. It is an external symptom of more profound manifestations which are presently occurring beneath the surface. If there were no such thing as the PLO, the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip would create another PLO with which they can identify.

The real question is how Israel should tackle this considerable strengthening of national consciousness in the territories, and whether the real remedy can be found in the big stick. Since the Likud came into power, policy vis-a-vis the residents in the territories has become much tougher.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS EGYPT'S PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

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[Interview with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Cairo, by Yosef Finkelstone, reporting from Alexandria--date not given]

[Text] Totally at ease, his laughs interrupting our approximately 9-minute long conversation from time to time, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat gave me a personal interview, for which an appointment was made in advance, prior to my arrival in Cairo from London.

I opened the series of questions with a remark. I expressed my view that although the Israelis are happy that they were able to sign a peace treaty with Egypt, they are at the same time worried and keep asking themselves if indeed they have done the right thing, in view of the fact that certain Egyptian officials are not cooperating with Israel with the same readiness President as-Sadat is showing.

To which the president said: "They should not worry. We have agreed to realize the term 'neighborly relations' fully. Why should they be worried? We are going to settle our relations in all respects after the first stage of the withdrawal from the Sinai...any time Begin takes one step, I will take two. I have honored the pledge I made to the Israeli people during my visit to Jerusalem in 1977. That promise comprised two parts: First, that there will be no more war after the October War, a promise I have fulfilled; and secondly, that Israel has a security problem that must be solved, and I have done my best--even more than anyone could imagine--to settle this security matter, and they have no reason to be anxious about it."

When I told the president that Israel would like Egyptians to visit Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and Israelis to visit Egypt, As-Sadat replied somewhat angrily: "Why was the first stage not completed in 3 or 6 months? It could have been done. Now you are asking for something that is inconceivable. The first stage will be completed in 9 months, but even though part of our land will remain under occupation for another 2 or 3 years, we intend to work toward a normalization of the relations. Now you ask me this even before the 9 months have elapsed--why did you not agree with me on 3 or 6 months? The Sinai pullback--the first stage--could have been accomplished in 3 or 6 months, at most. The Israeli Defense Ministry was prepared to agree on 6 months, or even less."

I asked who wanted a longer period: Was it Begin? The president laughed and said: "Don't ask me about it." One could see that he did not want to cause an argument.

Nevertheless, when he met with Prime Minister Menahem Begin and with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the same day, the president agreed to "do the inconceivable," at least part of it, and declare "open borders."

When I told the president that I wished to discuss with him more serious questions such as his relations with Saudi Arabia and the other Arab countries, the president laughed and said: "This is not a difficult question."

Was he surprised that Saudi Arabia rejected his peace initiative?

His answer: "In principle, let me tell you this: Let us be fair. Time is needed to digest any new idea, any new step. This will continue for a while. I never force anything on anyone and I do not interfere in anyone's affairs. Thus, you can say that I was both surprised and not surprised. Yet the fact is that what I had begun in my 1977 visit to Jerusalem was a very dynamic revolution, and you cannot expect everyone to understand it."

As for Jordan's King Husayn, As-Sadat said: "As you know, it was reported and well known throughout the entire Arab world that his grandfather, King 'Abdallah, had been in contact with Israel, and that he himself, too, has constantly been in contact with Israel since 1948--when contact with Israel was considered a crime.

"Yet I am really not surprised with the position King Husayn has taken for the simple reason that it does not fulfill his dream, the dream of the United Arab Kingdom which will give him the West Bank. This is not in my jurisdiction, nor is it in Begin's or even Carter's or anyone's jurisdiction to decide for the Palestinians, behind their backs, what their future will be. They must determine their own destiny. This is the moot point, the point of hesitations. Husayn is interested in having a united kingdom, whereas at Camp David we talked about a Palestinian entity, and he does not like it."

As for the reasons which moved the Saudis to sever their relations with Egypt, As-Sadat said: "They were scared by what had happened in Iran. They were frightened because the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Iraqis threatened to murder a member of the royal family. The Saudis want to prove to the United States that they are the leaders of the Arab and Muslim world."

Was he concerned over the fact that Egypt's participation in the Muslim foreign ministers conference was prevented?

"No," As-Sadat replied. "I regard this as a marginal issue. I do not waste my time on marginal affairs. When I can solve the main problem, the marginal issues find their solutions automatically."

Neither is he, so he claims, worried over the threats made by the Saudis and other rejectionist countries that they would cut all aid to Egypt and even declare it boycotted. "They will never succeed in scaring us. Our economic situation has reached a below zero level because of the October War which we had launched. Now our economy is not below zero and we shall survive. Money cannot set up a leadership or sustain principles. Husayn will always be influenced by Saudi Arabia. That man receives money from Saudi Arabia personally and for his country. The Iraqi-Syrian unification agreement will not survive. Even though I do not object to it, it will not succeed. It is founded on sand only."

Replying to my questions concerning Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman's protest with regard to Begin's autonomy plan and the possibility that Weizman would not participate in the autonomy talks, As-Sadat said: "I am fond of 'Ezer. In Beersheba and Al-'Arish we shall conduct very difficult, complex and serious negotiations. We shall miss 'Ezer there terribly, but we must work, we must persevere. I am by nature optimistic, even in the darkest of hours, and I have proved that I was right. We have our own approach (on the autonomy issue), but let us not talk about 'Ezer. I would not like to cause difficulties between him and his colleagues, or even between him and Begin, because he is the No 2 man in Herut. I should refrain from interfering in this matter, but that will be hard and serious. Let me tell you something else in all frankness--declarations really cause a lot of harm, and I have always told Begin: Let us refrain from making declarations right now, because the Arab world regards Begin's declarations as facts, and immediately makes decisions on these matters. Let us hope that he will make himself and his colleagues refrain from this. For instance on the settlement issue. He knows what our position is. And if we launched a war of declarations this would create a marginal problem in which we had better not entangle ourselves at the moment. Begin is familiar with our position about the settlements. They are illegal and they should be removed. The U.S. position is also similar. Yet, each time they declare a new settlement or Sharon starts raising the entire issue, should I make a declaration--every 1 or 2 days?"

We have our own stance, which contradicts what Prime Minister Begin has declared. Well, why should we start this now? We have an opportunity, with the help of the cornerstone we have laid, to reach a comprehensive settlement, and that cornerstone is the treaty. Why should we launch a war of declarations in broadcasts and on television, when we can sit together in Beersheba and in Al-'Arish without any limitations and discuss any issue that might be raised, when everyone is free to express his opinion?"

About the question of whether the United States will continue to play an important role in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict or not, the president said: "The victory as far as Egypt and Israel is concerned is expressed, in fact, in that the United States has joined in as a full partner. This constitutes a victory to both parties, a victory for peace. That is why I see the U.S. role as more important in the future. I have heard a lot about Strauss (the U.S. representative to the autonomy talks), the man who will work with us here, and I think that the U.S. role is of greater significance than ever before. No one believed me when I said that 99 percent of the cards in the game are in the hands of the United States. This does not mean that it has deprived Israel or Egypt of the responsibility laid upon them, but we needed someone whom we both trusted in order to bridge the abyss of 30 years of bloodshed, enmity, violence plus four wars, and this was crowned with success."

As a military man and as the leader of a country which constitutes about half of the Arab world, does he still think that there is a possibility that the Arab rejectionist countries would wage a war against Israel?

As-Sadat replied with conviction: "There will not be war after the October War, for the simple reason that Egypt is the key to either war or peace in the region... without Egypt there will be no war. That is why I tell you that I have honored my pledge. There will be no war after the October War, but the Israelis must recognize the facts of the area and live with them, because we shall live together."

Which facts?

"For example, when the late Mrs Me'ir said 'I do not recognize a word in history called Palestine.' Well, really, the facts in the area are that we do have Palestinians who have their own aspirations, and you must not deprive the Palestinians of what you yourselves have!"

President as-Sadat shoots his most bitter and most poisonous arrows at the Soviets. "Not only are they behind everything that happens in the Arab world, and not only was Moscow Radio the happiest of all when the Arabs severed their relations with us, but they even initiated these things in broad daylight. If we had been able to sign a comprehensive agreement on Mt Sinai, as I had wanted, I would have sent an official invitation to the Soviets to come and take part in the signing ceremony. I have nothing against them--if they would only abandon their policy of intervention."

As-Sadat is convinced that the Soviets schemed to oust him, because he had expelled them from the region--he had expelled some 17,000 Soviet advisers out of his country in 1 week.

The Soviets are still in Iraq and Syria, yet President as-Sadat is not worried about the plots they scheme in the Arab world. What he is worried about are their schemes in Africa, since they are the ones pulling the strings in Ethiopia, southern Yemen and Libya.

Paradoxically, Saudi Arabia is presently fighting the Soviet Union's war. The Soviets are plotting against Egypt, Sudan and Saudi Arabia. A touch of anger marked President as-Sadat's voice when he said these things. It transpired from his words that he plans a defense pact against the Soviets in the Middle East and Africa, to save Egypt and its friends from Soviet infiltration. His words even included a hint that he might take military action.

One could also trace in him anger at the superpowers, such as the United States for example, which fear to grant asylum to the Iranian shah. This anger has spurred him to decide to grant the shah asylum in Egypt. In his view, the Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime is an evil rule which blots the name of Islam.

As-Sadat is capable of switching, within seconds, from a sense of anger to jesting. That was what happened when he told me about his plans to build a house of God on Mt Sinai, to include one mosque, one synagogue, but three churches; and burst out laughing when I said that it appears that he is trying to prevent confrontations among the Christians.

An attitude of appreciation of Begin was noticeable. On the other hand, in his view, Yitzhaq Rabin was not strong enough. Only Golda Me'ir and Menahem Begin were strong enough to carry out the initiative practice. Every time As-Sadat mentioned Begin throughout our lengthy conversation, his voice carried an air of admiration. But his voice carried special warmth when he mentioned "my friend 'Ezer." Surprisingly enough, or perhaps significantly enough, As-Sadat did not mention Dayan.

I was strongly impressed that President as-Sadat is very much interested in gaining the Israeli people's sympathy and understanding, in being trusted by the Israelis and considered an honest and straight man who would not try to pull them by their nose. This desire of his found its expression most movingly when he told me about his original plan to convene the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council in Jerusalem in order to launch with them his initiative to make peace with Israel. Later he dismissed the idea because he feared the Israelis might suspect him of trying to hide behind the superpowers while Israel was interested in maintaining direct contact with him. And then he turned to me and told me with a deep voice full of emotion: "I wanted the Israelis to believe in me." He greatly emphasized the word "believe."

I asked the president why one of his ministers suddenly raised the question of Israel and nuclear arms, and he replied that the reason was that Israel refused to sign the nuclear arms limitation convention. To the question of why the question had to be raised at that time, he replied with a smile: "You will have to ask the minister. Really, really, because I have not asked him."

There was a special moment during our conversation when I remarked that he has always stressed that he had come from the village, that he understands the needs of his people and that even if he had been as brave as Samson, he would not have been able to make peace with Israel had the Egyptian people objected to peace.

He replied: "This is 100 percent true. When I came back from Jerusalem, when I returned from the signing (in Washington), I could see my people...any time anything happens in the street, I feel it because I live it...."

As-Sadat disregarded the view that the Egyptian people will soon be disappointed with the peace treaty if they don't have immediate large material benefits.

In his view, the Egyptian people are very happy because a great burden, the burden of war and armament, has been taken off their shoulders; and because a problem which would not have been solved in 100, 200 or 300 years if the Arab rejectionist countries had attained their goal, has been solved, with great opportunities for the future.

The poverty in which Egypt is caught still exists. Millions still live in near starvation conditions. Only a very small number of telephone lines operate properly. Waiting for a phone call to be put through is nerve-wrecking. I waited for 4 days to get a phone call to London through. Public transportation is utterly unstable. Yet there are signs of improvement. There are more construction projects. There is greater international trust in Egypt. I stayed in a wonderful hotel, the building of which was completed recently and which is run by a British company.

Yet among rich and poor alike, among young and old alike, there is a marked and decisive support for President as-Sadat's peace policy. There are several small factions which level criticism: former An-Nasir supporters and intellectuals as well as some weak leftist groups and Muslim fanatics which derive encouragement from the events in Iran, but are currently weak and constitute no threat to As-Sadat.

Among the armed forces, too, there is wide support for As-Sadat. His only concern is that, among some of his aides, there are some who hesitate and who, unlike him, are not interested in speeding up the process of the normalization of relations with Israel. Their approach is legalistic and skeptic, and they advise their president to move cautiously.

On the other hand, As-Sadat is in favor of a grandiose gesture. He himself has completely freed himself of the hangups and the no's still bothering some of his aides.

HA'ARETZ DISCUSSES CHANCES OF CONFRONTATION WITH SYRIA

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[Ze'ev Schiff commentary: "Syria-Israel: On the Road to Confrontation"]

[Text] Anyone reviewing the military involvement of Israel and Syria in Lebanon will almost certainly come to the conclusion that Israel and Syria are approaching a crossroads which may drag them into a military confrontation. This would not necessarily be a comprehensive war, but, first of all, there would be a danger of military clashes, primarily aerial ones, in Lebanese territory. It is certainly a crossroads on the way to which there will be an appreciable increase of Israeli military activity against the terrorists and their infrastructure in that country.

The active factor in this question is Israel. The Syrians are reacting slowly and with caution, trying to delineate for us a Syrian "red line" in Lebanon's air space. But, despite the Syrians' relatively passive reaction, it appears that they are also approaching a sort of crossroads at which they will have to decide which road to take. Each of the sides, of course, sees matters differently and with their own reasonings. Let us start with a description of the troubles on the Israeli side, those which led to the new policy of IDF activity in Lebanon.

The turning point occurred in the wake of the terrorist action in Nahariya and the anger caused over the murder of the Haran family's little girls.

Two decisions were then made by the government. One, to permit the prosecution in special cases to demand the death penalty for terrorists. For the moment, implementation of this decision has been frozen because the current need to make a wide-scale change in the law has been agreed upon. The second decision referred to the war on the terrorists. The IDF spokesman's announcements repeatedly emphasize after practically every Israeli action that according to the new policy it will be the IDF which will choose the time and the place of the action. The operational significance is a broadening of the war on the terrorists and a delivering of ceaseless military blows; that is to say, a constant effort to keep the offensive initiative in our hands. This method requires that the IDF actions not be tied to terror actions and reactions to them. The objectives in Lebanon are the terrorist bases and those places where most of their strength is. To date, the measures chosen include primarily the massive application of firepower from a distance by means of aircraft, missile boats, gunboats and land based artillery. Only a few commando actions have been undertaken.

From the purely military aspect, the idea is good. In a war between a regular army and guerrilla and underground units, the daily initiative is for the most part in the hands of the guerrillas. A regular army inclines toward defending itself and closing ranks and contents itself with large and sporadic operations. This was also the IDF's weakness in the past wars against the terrorists. The new method tires out the terrorists, disrupts their organization, perhaps also causes them to constantly waste resources, equipment and manpower, and forces them to pay a high price for their war against Israel. Parallel with this, it increases the pressure the local population and the government in Lebanon put on the terrorists.

But it should also be clear that this policy, good as it is from the military point of view, places us on a road of more comprehensive confrontation with the terrorists in Lebanon. It is doubtful whether it will be possible to keep it within the current framework of actions from the air, the sea and by land based artillery. Placing bombs in markets in Israel is not directly connected with the bases we are attacking in Lebanon today. The bombs on Damur or artillery fire at Tyre do not deter the Arab terrorist from the territories who comes with a bomb to an Israeli settlement. It may even be that this will increase the motivation of these people. From this it follows that we are guaranteed that IDF actions will continue with the use of the present methods and that there is the possibility that they will be broadened beyond the current methods: for example, the use of land forces--similar to the Al-Litani campaign but larger and deeper operations--or the use of other methods to destroy the terrorists infrastructure and to cause losses.

This possibility leads us to the question of how Israel regards the other factors affecting the situation in Lebanon. It is natural that there are those in Israel who claim that now is the most suitable political time for such broad action against the terrorist organizations. This is the right time to drive them away and weaken them from the political standpoint. If no great blow is now delivered against the PLO and its organizations, it may be that in the future it will be much more difficult. Egypt will be indifferent to the weakening of the PLO on condition that we guarantee that the IDF will not remain in Lebanon. According to this evaluation, Cairo will be pleased if Syria is put in an embarrassing situation in Lebanon.

According to this evaluation, Syria will shut up and swallow an action of this sort by Israel, and even if it does not, Israel need not be deterred by fear of a military confrontation with the Syrians in Lebanon. Israel has nothing to gain by getting involved in a comprehensive war with Syria (this is the general view, although not that of everybody); but despite this, Israel must not for this reason give up vital security interests in its war against the terrorist organizations. The accepted view is that it is Syria which will refrain from reacting, either because of fear of being hit by the IDF or because of the fear that in the event of war it will be taken over by the one who claims to be its friend and helper--Iraq. From this it follows that Israel can permit itself within the new policy of war against the terrorists to go to the brink with regard to the Syrian forces stationed in Lebanon.

The situation as regards the United States is different. It is clear that, given the current situation in the Middle East, the United States will regard with gravity any broadening of Israeli military activity in Lebanon. It supports UN Resolution 242, which speaks about the application of Lebanese sovereignty over all areas of Lebanon. According to this, the UN troops must take over the territory as far as the borderline and afterward transfer it to the Government of Lebanon. It supported the Lebanese battalion under Syrian control being brought down to southern Lebanon. Furthermore, as soon as the IDF's regular bombing and actions against the terrorists in Lebanon began, Washington voiced many complaints about them. The complaints are about the fact that Israel is using aircraft in these actions and about ammunition manufactured in the United States. It is certain that broader IDF military actions in Lebanon will create sharp disagreement with Washington.

From Israel, it is difficult to know exactly how matters appear to the Syrians, but it is clear that Damascus has found itself in an embarrassing position and it is also approaching the crossroads. Its situation in Lebanon is neither comfortable nor simple. Its military control is restricted. This is a situation of neither swallowing nor vomiting. Its units do indeed control appreciable sections of Lebanon, but the Christians have not been subdued and most of them are not cooperating. In the south, Haddad controls a broad area where Israel does what it wants. This cloudy situation and Syria's general situation has created an internal opposition to its regime.

We know about ferment in the country and even of underground activity against Al-Asad's regime. Superficially, Syria can credit itself with a success in that it has become one of the leading countries of the rejectionist front, but the current feeling among many people in Damascus is that it is impossible to continue the situation of neither settlement nor war. A decision must be made whether they are following the path of settlement with Israel or the road to war.

The troubles are many and complicated. From the military point of view, the dispersion of the Syrian Army over Lebanon and the Golan Heights represents a danger if war erupts. Until the Syrian Army is expanded, the solution appears for the moment to be Iraqi military aid. But such a partnership arouses the fear of Iraq taking over. The contradictory interests between these two countries have neither been erased nor forgotten, despite the new danger. Al-Asad has not solved and obtained what he tried to solve and obtain in Lebanon. He would like to control Lebanon without the aid of armed forces and has even expressed the opinion that he would be prepared to withdraw from Beirut (and remain for the moment in northern Lebanon and the plain). However, he cannot do this because he fears for the pro-Syrian regime of Sarkis.

In the meantime, they have sent the pro-Syrian Lebanese battalion to southern Lebanon in order to take over in the future Haddad's enclave, which has been declared to be "Free Lebanon" and has already gained support from the Christians in the north. They are taking advantage of the U.S. pressure on Israel for the purpose of this action.

However, even this effort is not succeeding because of the opposition of Israel and Major Haddad's willingness to use force against the battalion. Israel maintains that the Lebanese battalion has come to complete Sarkisist-Syrian sovereignty and the result will be battles in southern Lebanon and an increase in terrorist actions. In Israel's view, the problem is not to be found in Haddad's enclave but in the terrorist enclaves in Tyre, and it is there that genuine Lebanese sovereignty should be applied first.

Whether or not this is so, Israel has made Syria's position worse by the fact that it has begun vigorous and methodical military actions in Lebanon as though it were acting in its own territory. As long as Israel acts in southern Lebanon, it is a problem for UNIFIL, but when the actions broadened to the area north of the Al-Litani, the situation became something close to being unbearable. The Syrian commanders in Lebanon want better aerial cover. For the present, Damascus is refraining from transferring its mobile missile batteries to Lebanon. Some of them are stationed in preparation near the Syrian-Lebanese border. On the other hand, it is clear that Damascus wants to draw a "red line" in the airspace. Al-Asad declared, not long ago, that he would treat the space north of Beirut as though it was a part of Syria's airspace. Indeed, Syrian planes repeatedly fly demonstratively over Beirut and also over the Christian town of Juniyah to the north.

If we consider matters in the light of Israeli policy to date, it appears that Jerusalem does not accept the Syrian signalling regarding the airspace. Various signs prove that it may be that the brink for the Syrians regarding this issue is closer than is thought in Israel. Syria has brought radar into Lebanon and it appears that it is preparing itself there for what is to come. True, the SAM-6 missile batteries have not been brought into Lebanon, but they are stationed on the border, ready.

In Syria, they are hurrying to absorb the modern aircraft procured from the Soviet Union. Among them are MIG 25 aircraft and the Syrians are now, with the aid of the Russians, making a vigorous attempt to put them together rapidly. In Lebanon itself, the distance between the Syrian and Israeli Air Force planes is decreasing; given such a situation, it should come as no surprise if there is an aerial confrontation between the sides.

TERRORIST ARMS CACHE FOUND NEAR LEBANESE BORDER

TA311027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 May 79 TA

[Text] Last night an IDF patrol found on Mount Dov [in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon] a cache of arms and sabotage material which were intended for terrorist squads perpetrating strikes in Israel. This is reported by the IDF spokesman. The cache contained Kalashnikov assault rifles, Karl Gustav submachine guns, magazines with rounds, battle harnesses, axes, demolition charges, grenades, uniforms, belts of explosives that the terrorists use when they decide to commit suicide and other sabotage material.

It seems the terrorists prepared the cache near the border for the purpose of infiltrating through the area controlled by UNIFIL and through the Christian enclaves. They would be disguised as civilians and arm themselves with weapons and with sabotage material only upon approaching Israel.

TEHRAN CITES YAZDI REMARKS ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

JN312129 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has said that the decision by the U.S. Congress condemning the Iranian revolution's justice is considered blatant interference in Iran's internal affairs. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA, Yazdi said: We will sever relations with the United States if it continues its interference in our internal affairs and refuses to recognize our revolution.

Yazdi said: Let those who used to interfere in our country's affairs learn that those days have gone forever. We will not allow the United States or any other power to interfere in our policies. If this continues, we will confront it with all our strength.

KUNA Reports Taleqani Comments

LD010856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--In a statement published today, an Iranian religious leader accused the United States of interfering in the internal affairs of Iran because of its need for Iranian oil. He threatened to sever relations with the United States if it continues to interfere. Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani told the Kuwaiti newspaper, AL-ANBA that the Government of the Iranian Islamic revolution rejects this interference and that we will maintain our stand against such interference even if the matter leads to the severance of relations between the two countries.

He said that the United States covets our natural resources and our oil, and that it therefore interferes in our affairs in any form it (?creates). He warned that Iran is aware of the role which Washington plays and that we will resist it.

Taleqani questioned why voices are being raised in Washington condemning the violation of human rights in Iran regarding the execution of officials of the former regime who committed crimes against the Iranian people, "when we do not hear that the U.S. Senate or Government protests the massacres which Israel is committing, with U.S. support, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Taleqani said that Iran desires joint cooperation and action with the Islamic gulf states "in the interest of everyone." He expressed hope that relations between Iran and these states will be characterized by "sincerity and frankness." He called on the Islamic gulf states to run their own affairs and to discard the policy of discrimination and division which was planted by imperialism among us.

He called on the Islamic gulf states to use their resources in the service of their peoples. We can all cooperate (?if we) unify our international political positions apart from the influence of the (?East) or West.

Taleqani expressed confidence that all problems facing Iran since the triumph of the Islamic revolution against the shah last February could be solved within 1 month. He said the presence of such problems as natural because when the revolution takes place in any country it faces a number of problems as a result of a change in power.

YAZDI DENIES POSSIBLE NAME CHANGE FOR PERSIAN GULF

LD311742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Following a private visit by Mr Khalkhali to the UAE, some news agencies have quoted his remarks about the change of the name of the Persian Gulf and the issue of Iranian islands in the Persian Gulf. Our correspondent has contacted Foreign Minister Yazdi by telephone about these issues, asking him to clarify the position of Iranian Islamic Republic on these matters. The telephone conversation was as follows: [begin recording]

[Question] As you know, Mr Khalkhali recently visited some Persian Gulf southern states. Certain issues were raised there, including renaming the Persian Gulf to the Islamic Gulf and the possibility that the Iranian Government might reconsider the issue of the three islands of the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and the Abu Musa. What is your view? What is the official Iranian Government's view on these matters?

[Answer] I personally cannot imagine how Mr Khalkhali could make such a remark which is contrary to our country's interests as well as that of Iran's sovereignty. Such a remark is contrary to logic and wisdom. Such a remark, whoever makes it, is a sign of irresponsibility. People are free to say whatever they wish, provided their statements express a personal view. However, no one is authorized to make any statement, apart from official sources of the country, and only then through specific (?channels). I consider Mr Khalkhali a wise person. I do not believe he made such remarks. As for changing the name of the Persian Gulf to anything else, I believe this is not right; the Persian Gulf is the Persian Gulf. To change the name of a region simply to make a change, this cannot be reasonable at all. [passage indistinct]

[Question] What about the three islands? Do they belong historically to Iran or is Iran thinking of holding negotiations on them once again, as pointed out by Khalkhali?

[Answer] If Khalkhali made such a remark, then it is against our interests; it is contrary to the views held by the Iranian Government. The Iranian Government has no such intention. [end recording]

According to a report, Mr Khalkhali has denied dispatches by foreign news agencies about his remarks.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI INTERVIEWED BY ALGERIAN PAPER

LD311113 Algiers APS in English 1027 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 31 May (APS)--"We will never allow the Americans to interfere in our internal affairs," Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, Iran's foreign minister, declared May 23 in Tehran in an interview to the Algerian daily EL MOUDJAHID special envoy.

"Iran's foreign policy emerges from the ideology of Iran's Islamic revolution, the essential element of which is the national, political, economic and cultural independence. Our foreign policy is against imperialism, colonialism and every state interfering in our internal affairs. Our foreign policy is based on the positive neutrality and non-alignment. We will work for the strengthening of cooperation with developing countries, especially the Islamic," Mr Yazdi added.

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"We are going to ask for our participation in the next Havana non-aligned summit. As for the recognition of the Sahara Republic, we are studying propositions made by the two Sahara delegations which recently visited Iran."

Mr Yazdi paid homage to Algeria which is in this 20th Century an example of a pure Islamic revolution.

ETTELA'AT: KHOMEYNI HAS SENT DRAFT CONSTITUTION TO LAWYERS

LD311826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Press review on new constitution]

[Text] ETTELA'AT has an article about the constitution. His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, one of the struggling religious figures closest to Imam Khomeyni in an interview with the paper said: At the moment, the suggested draft of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been sent by Imam Khomeyni to some of the best and most outstanding of Iranian lawyers, who in addition to a knowledge of international law are quite knowledgeable in Islamic law based on the Koran. These lawyers can then add their own suggestions to it and immediately after this stage the complete text of the constitution will be published and presented to the public for a final referendum. Ayatollah Montazeri was not prepared to reveal the names of these lawyers before they announce their final suggestions.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CUBAN LEADER CASTRO

JN312200 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has received a message from Cuban leader Fidel Castro. The message was delivered by a Cuban delegation during a meeting with Khomeyni in the holy city of Qom yesterday. During the meeting the Cuban delegation congratulated Khomeyni on the victory of the revolution. Khomeyni expressed his gratitude for Castro's message. He explained to the members of the delegation the aims of the revolution and described its victory that resulted from the Iranian people's will and deep faith.

KHOMEYNI SENDS DELEGATION TO GILAN TO STUDY 'SHORTCOMINGS'

LD010914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the orders of Imam Khomeyni concerning [words indistinct] yesterday a delegation headed by Hojjat al-Islam Sheykh Mehdi Rabbani Gilani arrived in Gilan Province to investigate the works of the committees and the elimination of some shortcomings. On arrival, this delegation visited the central office and the revolutionary committees of the city of Rasht and contacts were made with the imam's bureau in Qom about sending religious judges to this province since the number of such judges presently in Rasht and other cities of this province is inadequate. The bureau of the imam was asked to send religious judges to the province as soon as possible.

This delegation also has the mission to investigate the shortcomings and the bottlenecks in the province and in the revolutionary committees and to convey the views and the demands of the inhabitants to the imam so that steps can be taken to meet these demands. In addition, if it sees fit, the delegation is empowered to take the necessary steps itself to alleviate the problems. This delegation will travel to Mazandaran after Gilan.

KHOMEYNI CANCELS ALL APPOINTMENTS FOR 1 WEEK

LD311810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the Bureau of Imam Khomeyni:

In His exalted name. We wish to inform all the dear compatriots that from Saturday, 2 June until Saturday, 9 June, because of excessive fatigue, the Imam Khomeyni will not have any public or private appointments. Those who have appointments with the imam during those days are requested to postpone their appointment for one week.

PRIME MINISTER TO FORGO SALARY FOR UNIVERSITY PENSION

LD281230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report from Tehran University, Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional prime minister of the Islamic Iranian Republic, has informed the university that from now on he will not draw any salary as prime minister and that he will only receive his pension from Tehran University.

According to a bill on dispensing with political indictments, university professors who had been dismissed because of political indictments by the former regime will receive their pension. Consequently, on the basis of the same bill, Bazargan is entitled to receive a pension, which is 90,000 rials per month.

BAHAMAS' REFUSAL TO GRANT ASYLUM TO SHAH REPORTED

LD010914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to our reports, the Government of the Bahamas has decided to refuse asylum to the deposed shah. The prime minister of the Bahamas, speaking to a group of island inhabitants who oppose the presence of the deposed shah in the islands, said that the deposed shah will not be granted asylum by the Bahamas. It is not known whether the Government of the Bahamas has yet ordered the shah to leave the islands. Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department has announced that the three younger children of the shah have gone to the United States from the Bahamas and are at the moment staying there.

INA: INFORMATION ON AGREEMENTS WITH ISRAEL REQUESTED

JN271246 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1232 GMT 27 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 27 May--The Iranian Foreign Ministry today asked all ministries, departments, establishments and companies to report all information they have regarding secret agreements and contracts previously concluded with the Zionist entity.

A pamphlet issued by the ministry today says that the ministry is not acquainted with all the technical, economic, military and other agreements which were concluded secretly with Israel. To insure Iran's rights and safeguard its funds, all officials must report to the ministry all details of these agreements so they can be studied and the necessary measures taken to protect Iranian rights.

OIL PRICE HIKE TAKES EFFECT 1 JUNE

LD311549 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Effective tomorrow morning, the price of Iran's light crude oil will be increased by \$1.30 per barrel, and the price of heavy crude oil will be increased by \$1.10 per barrel.

1 DAY'S OIL REVENUE TO BE PAID TO OIL WORKERS

LD281810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] One day's worth of oil revenue is to be paid to oil company workers. Mr Hasan Nazih, the chairman of the Bar Association, noted at the third session of the congress of the Iranian Jurists Association today that the revenue derived from 1 day's worth of Iran's oil sales will soon be paid to oil company workers and that the government has agreed to do this as soon as possible. He also proposed that the revenue derived from 1 day's worth of Iran's oil sales be spent in each of the country's provinces in turn, with priorities in mind, and said that Khuzestan and Sistan and Baluchestan provinces have been given priority in this regard.

NIOC CHIEF DEFENDS STATEMENTS ON ISLAMIC LAW

LD312152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] On the eve of his journey to Khuzestan, we interviewed NIOC managing director Nazih. We now draw your attention to this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Nazih, we understand that you will be leaving for Khuzestan tomorrow, as the managing director of NIOC. During the last few days this part of our country has been the scene of clashes. What I wish to ask you is whether the oilfields and oil operations have been affected by these clashes?

[Answer] Fortunately the clashes have not affected the oilfields; operations continue normally and no incident has occurred, apart from the incident in which one of the dear workers of NIOC was injured. However, as I understand, his injuries are not severe.

[Question] Well, thank you. Now how do you see the situation in Khuzestan in general?

[Answer] In view of the recent events, according to information received from the chief of staff today by telephone, I see the situation in Khuzestan as extremely good, for, as he says, the disturbances have ended and, having the cooperation of the people and the army, he is in control of the situation.

[Question] May I ask why you are going to Khuzestan?

[Answer] The visit to Khuzestan takes place after my visit last week during which I stayed in Abadan for 8 days in order to attend to the local situation and the welfare and employment issues related to NIOC workers. The details of these issues I will announce at a more opportune time and will also announce the measures taken toward improving the welfare and employment situation of oil industry workers.

[Question] Allow me to ask you about your speech at the Bar Association congress which resulted in favorable and unfavorable reactions in the last few days, before asking any more questions about oil industry workers. How do you assess your speech?

[Answer] I am grateful for the favorable reactions, which were quite extensive. As for the unfavorable reactions, I must say that I am not going to take them to heart, nor am I going to complain. However, I did not expect such judgments, as reflected in today's evening papers, about someone whose political identity has been clear to all the Iranian people for the past 30 years. I never intended, God forbid, to distort the Islamic Republic regime, as inferred by certain individuals, nor did I wish to ignore justice, rights or (?judgment) in my speech and in connection with the questions raised. By and large, what some writers who have criticised the speech have said [words indistinct] is that it has been said that if we think that we can confine all political, economic and judicial issues within the framework of Islam, this is neither feasible, possible or useful, as their great eminences know as well.

Some of the critics have said that I could have said "neither feasible nor possible," but that I should not have used the word useful. Well, I am grateful that they made a point. However, where they have called for action against this statement, I must point out that the esteemed critic is making a big mistake; for my objective in making this statement was that the Islamic laws, which are to be codified after the approval of the Islamic Republic constitution, should be comprehensively studied, considering their all-embracing aspects, the problems faced by the public and their considerable flexibility; that is to say, a comparative study ought to be made in view of Islamic laws and European laws as well as other judicial regimes, so that we might be able to strengthen the foundations of Islam in the future and subsequently better enjoy (?local) edicts and what has been envisaged in the holy Koran.

At this point I wish to take the opportunity to draw the attention of some of these critics to this prolific and highly instructive statement by the Imam: We must not deform the profile of Islam by certain actions, we must not (?demean) our revolution, so that they might not say that the Islamic government is the same as the satanic government.

There was no need to aline the criticism made of me with threat, intimidation and call for trial, especially in view of the fact that my political and social identity is quite clear to the Iranian people since I began my struggle alongside Dr Mossadeq and the ayatollahs Zanjani, Taleqani and other great eminences until the victory of the revolution. Therefore, I never expected the esteemed critic to resort to propaganda and make statements both below his dignity and that of the Islamic Republic and Islamic justice and right; furthermore, such deeds will not serve any purpose, other than making the present complex situation in the country even more complex and aggravating the problems facing the people and the government.

I did not become a Muslim overnight; I was not a Muslim for 1 night either; nor did I become a struggler revolutionary overnight. I have been a Muslim for years; I have been fighting alongside Islam and the Koran for years. I take pride in the fact that I succeeded in having a role in the activities of lawyers in fighting against the ousted Pahlavi regime alongside their great eminences, especially Imam Khomeyni, while supporting all his struggles; this was during the gravest period of fighting against the former shah's regime. Consequently, I expect everyone, especially the spiritual individuals, to observe justice and fairness and not to resort to such measures against those who have spent their life in fighting, thus encouraging them to abandon their work and leave their country. They must remember that not only will they not serve the people or the country, but that, God forbid, they might suffer the unpleasant consequences of their own remarks, which will result in damaging the revolution and helping counterrevolutionaries. [end recording]

FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS, CLASHES REPORTED IN KHORRAMSHAHR

Officials Describe 30 May Incidents

LD312124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] The bloody fighting in Khorramshahr following a relatively calm period continued till noon yesterday. According to Major Hejazi, chief of Khorramshahr police, the fighting resulted in more than 10 people being killed. Commander Khoshnam, deputy in charge of the navy base in Khorramshahr and the special investigator sent by the governor general told our reporter in an interview that yesterday morning a group of attackers were involved in a clash with the Revolutionary Guards and the military police of this city which unfortunately resulted in the martyrdom of one of the guards and severe injury to three of the military policemen. This incident happened in the vicinity of Molavi Street in Khorramshahr. Major Hejazi, in answer to the question put to him by our reporter about the shooting in the afternoon in the city said: The situation in the city is still not back to normal.

According to our reporter who flew over the city in a military helicopter to film various parts of Khorramshahr yesterday afternoon, the city was relatively calm.

INA: Khaqani Blames Madani

JN311034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 31 May--Ayatollah Muhammad Taher Khaqani, the spiritual leader of the Arab minority in southern Iran, has confirmed that the army forces which attacked the Arab Cultural Association offices in Khorramshahr were ordered by Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan and commander of the navy.

In a statement published here today, Ayatollah Khaqani said that Vice Admiral Madani is responsible for the incidents which took place there yesterday. He added: Commando troops were landed by helicopters according to an agreed plan despite the fact that the Arabs had agreed during the talks the day before yesterday to hand over their offices on Thursday, that is, today.

INA: Paper Blames Madani

JN311035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 31 May--The newspaper PEIGHAM-E EMRUZ holds Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, the governor of Khuzestan and commander of the navy, responsible for the bloody incidents which took place yesterday in Khorramshahr. The paper says in today's editorial that Vice Admiral Madani fired bullets hostile to the revolution and crushed the toiling masses by rough army methods.

PEIGHAM-E EMRUZ censures the statement made by Vice Admiral Madani yesterday in which he described the people attacked by the army in Khorramshahr as "agents and elements hostile to the revolution." Those killed in Khorramshahr, the paper says, were not agents of the former regime or foreigners, but people who helped carry out the revolution. It was the army of the deposed shah, the enemy of the revolution, which resorted to killing such people.

The paper expresses its fears that the Madani methods might "destroy the nationalist forces."

PEIGHAM-E EMRUZ also attacks the committees in Khorramshahr, saying that these committees contain elements which are either hostile to revolution or ignorant of the state of affairs. The governor, who represents the government, is being forced to follow the methods of these committees, the paper adds.

The paper demands that the people of the region be allowed to solve their own problems. Otherwise, these problems will accumulate day after day, it concludes.

INA: 31 May Situation

JN311605 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 May 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 31 May--The evening newspaper KEYHAN reports today that light tanks driven by commandos and members of the Revolutionary Guard have been patrolling the streets in Khorramshahr since early this morning.

The paper further says that after the clashes intensified at 1100 today, cars with loudspeakers urged the citizens to remain in their homes.

In an interview with the correspondent of the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT in Khorramshahr, several Arab youths have criticized the government. They told a correspondent that since the Arabs participated effectively in the Iranian revolution and suffered oppression in the past, "it was improper to foment these incidents in our city."

Ayatollah Muhammad Taher Khaqani, the spiritual leader of the Arab minority in southern Iran, has stated that he had come to an agreement with the representatives of the Arab citizens to evacuate the headquarters of the Arab organizations today and that he sent three religious men to Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, who agreed to this. He added: However, these headquarters were attacked at dawn yesterday and every house was fired at twice.

In a statement published today, Khaqani said that he is anxious to reach an understanding with the government. If it does not respond, he cannot predict the grave consequences that may result. He called for replacing Vice Admiral Madani "because his presence in Khuzestan is aggravating the tension there."

People Urged to Donate Blood

LD311558 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the security council of Khorramshahr met at noon today at the governor's office. Traffic was disrupted in Khorramshahr this morning. Passenger and freight trains schedules have been canceled in the town until further notice. The authorities have called on the inhabitants of Abadan and Khorramshahr to report to hospitals in the two towns to donate blood. Latest report by the agency says that in present circumstances Khorramshahr is under the control of (?Revolutionary) Guards and officers, although the town's gendarmerie was attacked today by some armed individuals.

Ships on Fire

LD311656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to an informed source of Khorramshahr, there are a number of dead and wounded in the Sut-e Sheykh neighborhood of the city who, because the roads leading to the neighborhood are not safe, cannot be moved away to the city. According to a PARS correspondent, Khorramshahr is at present under the control of the Revolutionary Guards and security forces. The only incident has been ships being set on fire yesterday which are still engulfed in fire.

Tehran Reports 'Return to Normal'

LD010810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest reports the situation in the city of Khorramshahr is returning to normal. The city of Khorramshahr is presently under the control of the guards and responsible officials.

INA Reports 1 June Demonstrations

JN010912 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0844 GMT 1 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 1 June--Demonstrations have been taking place in Khorramshahr since the early hours of this morning. The army and the Revolutionary Guards have opened fire at the demonstrators, while armored cars are pursuing the Arab citizens and helicopters are flying over.

Reports from the city say that the first demonstration this morning took place in front of the district headquarters, where Arab citizens were demanding the resignation of Vice Admiral Ahmad Madani, governor of Ahvaz, who has been described as the cause of all the disturbances. The reports say that most of the Arab citizens demonstrating were unarmed. They were met with gunfire, stones and truncheons, compelling them to withdraw, only for another demonstration to take place in another area.

Army armored cars are positioned in Arab residential areas, while new forces have been seen in the city's streets, their men wearing green helmets. The sound of the sirens of ambulances carrying wounded is heard in the streets, but the number of casualties is not yet known.

Another protest demonstration is marching toward the city from Abadan. It is being watched by helicopters.

Reports say that the sound of gunfire was heard uninterruptedly throughout last night.

Tehran: Iraq Supports Riots

LD311805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] Let us see how the problems in Khorramshahr began. On 29 May, eight people who had smuggled themselves across the border start a fight with one of the guards near the Gomrok stores, disarming him and finally murdering him. Another guard who has come to help is killed too. The same afternoon a funeral procession is arranged for one of these guards.

Thousands of people start marching through the city shouting slogans in protest at this incident. That evening, guards who gathered in the congregation mosque stage a sit-in in protest against those who prevent them from doing their jobs.

The same night, Sheykh Mohammad al-Shobeyr Khaqani holds talks with the governor general until 0200. In this talk, they decide that the government should wait until today so that different groups can remove themselves from various government offices and hand in their arms.

But at about 0500 a car starts shooting in the air in the streets of the city. Several groups come into the streets and surround the congregational mosque and the fight begins.

Several people attack the police station with Molotov cocktails, setting part of the building on fire. Guards stationed in the police station retaliate and drive them away. From this point in time, the city is closed and fights and fires proliferate. People who have set fire to shops and cars also shoot at the police. Reports coming in later mention that one of the port stores was set on fire, later put out by the fire brigade.

Later, armed people start roaming the streets and set fire to shops and filling stations one after the other. One of the NIOC stores and a customs store are set on fire as well. Following a request by the governor general of Khuzestan, guard forces from surrounding cities come to help the guards in Khorramshahr. By midday yesterday, five of the attackers were killed, 50 injured and many arrested. At 1100 yesterday the Abadan police station is informed that the attackers are supported and helped from the other side of the border, and the chief of police in Abadan, who had gone to Khorramshahr, is surrounded. Telephone contact between Abadan and Khorramshahr is cut. Another report says that at midday yesterday the road between Khorramshahr and Abadan is occupied by the attacking group and traffic on this road halted. Also, the gendarmerie station of (Hodeh) and the navy barracks have been surrounded by the attackers and they are shooting at the station.

It is also said that on the isle of Abadan to the south of the city the gendarmerie forces are surrounded by the attacking force and five gendarmes are injured. At 1700, palm groves and the forest in the Khosrowabad region are set on fire, and by 1830 the fire has not been controled. Throughout the night Khorramshahr was calm, but today there has been renewed fighting between the attackers and the guards in Khorramshahr and Abadan, during which four people were killed in Abadan and two people in Khorramshahr. Other miscellaneous reports say that:

1. Yesterday, a great number of Iraqi soldiers were located opposite the Khorramshahr border facing the border station. These soldiers were sent by the Iraqi Government; and
2. Yesterday morning, four Iraqi helicopters were flying over the border station of the Khosrowabad gendarmerie company.

KHANDELI COMMITTEE DISSOLVED AFTER SHOOTING INCIDENT

LD311106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] As a result of the clashes between the members of the committee in Khandeli and the farmers in the village of Nazarkhani in the rural district of Aliabad on Gorgan which took place during the wheatharvest, three villagers were killed and two were injured.

Dr Rasuli, the special envoy of the minister of interior in the district of Gonbad and Gorgan, has issued the following announcement on this subject:

Owing to the unwarranted and unnecessary interference by the committee of the village of Khandeli in the harvesting of the crops in the village of Nazarkhani in the rural district of Aliabad in Gorgan which led to the unfortunate death of three and the injuries to two of the inhabitants of this village, from today, 31 May, I declare the committee of Khandeli dissolved, and the arms which were at the disposal of this committee have been handed over to the region's gendarmerie post. Today, the head of the committee of Khandeli and four Revolutionary Guards which took part in the shooting and caused the death and injury of a few people of the village were arrested. Their interrogation will begin today and those responsible for this event will speedily receive the punishment for their antirevolutionary actions.

TEHRAN REPORTS FURTHER ON SENTENCING, EXECUTIONS

Borujerd SAVAK Official Executed

LD311122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 May 79 LD

[Text] The Borujerd Islamic Revolutionary Court, after an 8-hour trial, yesterday sentenced to death Parviz Mohammadi, former deputy chief of the local SAVAK, for the killing of two martyred strugglers named Mohammad Qalebi and 'Ali Bayat, and on other charges as specified in the indictment. The death sentence was carried out in the grounds of the Borujerd police station at 0150 today.

Esfahan SAVAK Official Sentenced

LD010904 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Esfahan has found Keramatollah Sharafeddin, an employee of the dissolved SAVAK [words indistinct] guilty of widespread cooperation with the regime of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi involving arrests of clergymen and cooperation with the so-called Joint Countersabotage Committee and sentenced him to life imprisonment. Keramatollah Sharafeddin was also in charge of unit 312's activities against the clergy and the Mujahidin Khalq [words indistinct].

Shahsavari Sentences Police Chief

LD010820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Shansavar has found Capt Ali Hamzeluyan, the former director of the information department of the Shahsavari police, guilty of sowing corruption on earth and waging war against God and the representative of the imam, and sentenced him to execution. The verdict of execution was carried out at 0530 this morning.

Neyshabur Sentences Gendarme Officer

LD271806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] Neyshabur Islamic Revolutionary Court yesterday afternoon held a session to investigate the dossier of Warrant Officer Qoreyshi, chief of gendarme station in Qadamgah.

After investigating his dossier, his guilt in murdering Seyyed Esma'il Hoseyni and injuring two other youths was established without a doubt. The court, after many hours of deliberation, issued the sentence of death and the sentence was carried out at 0330.

Khalkhali on Internal Situation, Trials, U.S. Relations

LD311419 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 28 May 79 p 5 LD

[Interview granted by Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, to Nazik al-Muhammadi and Salim Ahmad Salim in Dubayy--date not given]

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD had an interview with Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, chairman of the Iranian revolutionary courts, [as published], who is currently visiting the UAE. Imam Khalkhali, who is now in Dubayy, spoke about the aims of his visit to the UAE, Iranian internal affairs and Iran's relations with world countries. Imam Khalkhali affirmed that the Iranian revolution regards itself the springboard toward the liberation of Islamic holy places, including occupied Jerusalem, and is striving to restore the Palestinian people's rights.

Imam Khalkhali expressed his satisfaction at visiting the UAE and said:

When I met with Vice President His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, he told us that we are not guests in the UAE but rather hosts. This is natural because we all live under the aegis of the holy Koran and the banner of Islam. We all are brothers; the Iranians do not feel that they are strangers.

Ayatollah Khalkhali said that his visit will last until Thursday and that it is a visit on behalf of the Islamic revolution and the Iranian revolutionary courts.

Speaking about the internal situation in Iran today, Imam Ayatollah Khalkhali affirmed that Iran now enjoys full security and that all the Iranian people--men, women, old and young--stand behind their leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and follow his orders. This is because Khomeyni is for the poor and with the poor, the barefoot and the deprived; he listens to them and to their sufferings. This, of course, is because the Iranian revolution is the revolution of the poor and the downtrodden. The revolution's present aim is to provide a decent life for these poor people. Therefore, we hope that all the well-off Iranians in the UAE will help the poor in Iran.

Speaking as chairman of the Iranian revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Khalkhali said: The trials are less frequent now that a large number of political criminals have been tried. The trials will continue in order to punish all saboteurs, to whom the severest punishment will be meted out. These terrorist saboteurs have been trying to destroy the Iranian revolution. I would tell them that, even if they kill Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and all the revolution leaders, the revolution will continue and will not be crushed.

The chairman of the revolutionary courts added: The courts in their trials have applied the shari'ah and Islamic laws. All those executed were criminals and saboteurs. The revolutionary courts will continue to apply these Islamic laws. The judges themselves have undertaken the defense of the accused, who appeared before the courts in accordance with the rules of shari'ah. The trials were attended by a large number of world correspondents.

Yes, it was I who passed the death sentence on the shah, because he is a criminal and there is no need to try him and to prove that he is like Mussolini or Hitler. When Mussolini was asked his name at his trial and replied that it was Mussolini, the mere utterance of his name was sufficient for the court to sentence him to death. There are criminals. Courts are for people accused, not for criminals whose crimes have actually been proven and whose names are associated with their crimes. Of course, the rules of the holy Koran will be applied in all cases and against different crimes. A robber's hand will be cut; in that case only the fingers will be amputated in accordance with God's saying that "hands are for God," since the rest of the hands are for prayer and the person so punished must be able to prostrate himself during prayers.

Of course, we realize the difference between one robber and another. There are many who were forced to steal because of poverty. We will also apply the shari'ah laws to the money that the government receives from Iranians abroad.

Imam Khomeini explained that the general elections in Iran will take place shortly after the issuance of the state basic law and the establishment of the assembly (majlis). The revolution, he added, will not allow those who were members of the previous parliament to stand for election.

He added: "They have all been politically isolated, and a law of political isolation will be enacted with respect to them. We will even claim from them the money they spent in the previous elections. The law will apply to all these who entered parliament from 1942 to the time of the Islamic revolution."

When discussing Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan's government, Ayatollah Khomeini spoke with great emotion. He said: Bazargan was appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini and he enjoys the Iranian revolution's full support. He has been able to achieve many gains during the short time he has been in office as prime minister.

I also consider Imam Ayatollah Taleqani one of the most important struggler-fighters in the ranks of the Iranian Islamic revolution leadership.

Ayatollah Khomeini strongly and angrily criticized former U.S. President Gerald Ford's appeal to work for the shah's return to power, and said: We will not forget Gerald Ford's stand in recommending that Carter help the shah to return to power in order to safeguard U.S. interests. Under the shah's regime the United States used to receive 5 million barrels of Iranian oil daily. But now, under the Islamic regime, Iran gives the United States no more than 1 million barrels per day. Moreover, how can Ford allow himself to interfere in Iranian internal affairs, and in what capacity does he do so?

Ayatollah Khomeini then sarcastically wonders what role Ford or Carter can play in returning the shah to power and says: Our relations with the United States have a dual aspect --an official aspect and a people's aspect. Our relations on the people's level are with the American people, and they are as good as can be. We as people cannot dispense with the American people because we believe in relations between peoples, relations governed by laws and international charters. We also believe that peoples' problems can be solved only through discussion and dialog. As for our official relations with the United States, they are not so good. We strongly denounce the recent stands of the U.S. Senate and the U.S. Government toward the Iranian people and their revolution.

These stands basically stem from the policies of imperialism and world Zionism, which are trying to restore "cartels" and monopolies once again to Iran.

As for our relations with Russia, they are now cordial, and we hope that the Soviet Union will not interfere in our internal problems. But should it interfere, then we will adopt a different stand. We also warn those countries which we have heard, will grant political asylum to the shah. We warn of the consequences of such action. If any of these countries grants political asylum to the shah, we will take firm and drastic measures against it. I also call on and appeal to all Islamic countries to strive with us to arrest the shah and to bring him to justice, so that we can punish him for the crimes he committed in Iran.

Speaking about his country's relations with the rest of the world, Ayatollah Khomeini affirmed that these stem from the Iranian view based on fraternity with all countries. As for relations with the Arab and Islamic countries, they are more special and are maintained under the flag of Islam.

Chairman of the Iranian revolutionary courts Ayatollah Khomeini declined to comment on relations with the Islamic revolution in Afghanistan or on how much aid Iran offers it. He simply said that he has no information on the subject.

NVOI DISCUSSES U.S. INTERESTS IN GULF REGION

TA212200 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 21 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, according to information given by Western news agencies, the energy crisis is intensified in the United States of America.

Due to the fact that Carter's energy program is being defeated within the U.S., Washington is diverting its attention to directions outside of this program through exerting pressure on oil producing countries in the Near East so that it could rescue itself from a serious crisis.

It is therefore not accidental that recently Washington has been threatening most of the member countries of OPEC which are trying to use their oil for their own national economy.

Schlesinger, the U.S. energy secretary, who has close ties with the Pentagon, has often threatened the countries of the Persian Gulf with military force should there be any threat against U.S. oil interests.

Carter and Brown, the U.S. defense secretary, who consider themselves empowered to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, also support Schlesinger.

Carter, this false defender of human rights in other countries, talks about U.S. national interests in the Persian Gulf and about the threat to his country's security from this distant area.

According to U.S. dignitaries, this security was greatly weakened after the toppling of the despotic regime of the shah which (?protected) the strategic interests of U.S. imperialism and oil interests in the Persian Gulf region.

It is the defense of these interests that the United States is trying to find a replacement for Iran, because, as we know, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran officially declared that hereafter it has no intention of playing the role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf. This is exactly why the U.S. is threatening the coastal countries of the Persian Gulf with military interference, and in endangering the security and independence of the oil producing countries of the region, it is creating a new center of agitation.

After England left the Persian Gulf emirates, the U.S. began establishing air and naval units in Bahrain, in Oman and on the coasts of Saudi Arabia. After Egypt concluded a separate agreement with Israel, a new center of agitation is expanding. With these machinations, the U.S. is profiting from the acceleration of its aggressive efforts in the gulf and in the nearby regions.

The U.S. naval base on the island of Masirah in Oman is being expanded for the purpose of establishing surveillance over the goings and comings from the Strait of Hormoz, the only route for the transportation of oil in the gulf. Oman is now being converted into the most active center of agitation, which is being used by the U.S. as a bridge to crush the liberation movements in the southern part of the Saudi Arabian Peninsula.

Under the pressures from the Pentagon, As-Sadat's regime has sent several thousand Egyptian Armed Forces personnel to Oman, which has presently assumed the role of guardian of U.S. military and political interests in the region.

The creation of the U.S. Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean intensified the agitation in the gulf region and in the Indian Ocean. As they say in Washington, aircraft carriers and tens of missile carriers and torpedo boats are to defend the oil resources of the Persian Gulf countries by displaying the U.S. flag.

Does the oil of Saudi Arabia, of Iran, of Kuwait, of Bahrain and of the Arab Emirates need U.S. defense?

NVOI DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

TA212320 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 22 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the problem of employment and unemployment in our country is the special and pressing problem of the day. In his recent interview, the minister of labor emphasized that the government's efforts in organizing production units have (?not been successful) and that there are still hundreds of thousands of unemployed people in the entire country.

During the conference of governors, this question was also discussed by all the governors, and the government was asked to adopt necessary and urgent decisions in this respect.

One should not forget that the problem of unemployment is not connected only with the daily problem of millions of hard working people of our fatherland and requires an immediate and basic solution, however, in the meantime, the enemies of the revolution are also trying to use this serious problem against the revolution, against the achievements of the revolution of the Iranian nation and against the leaders of the revolution.

It is the duty of the responsible authorities of the government to eliminate unemployment, to insure suitable employment for the workers and to approach this problem seriously and decisively.

The workers, like all the people of Iran, played a significant role in the national and Islamic revolution of our fatherland and they rightfully expect that on the path of insuring their rights, this revolution would (?punish) those who, at the cost of the tears and the blood of millions of Iranians, killed and plundered for scores of years.

Presently, there are many owners of production units in our tortured country who plundered the nation, who (?exploited) millions of workers and consumers and, after the revolution, fled Iran with suitcases full of money and jewelry.

It is rightfully said that one of the ways of struggling with unemployment is through the activities of production units. However, all responsible people do not share the views concerning the approach to unemployment. Those who are ready to carry out the instructions of the imam as far as insuring employment is concerned, have recognized the problem, and it is clear that those owners and those who operated the production units and various production companies and services which had some connection with the Western plundering companies which through machinations plundered millions of consumers, (?do not want this problem to be solved).

It is not right to exercise moderation with these foreign agents and usurpers who do not believe in God. Instead, all their moveable and real property should be (?confiscated), the profits going to our nation and to the government of the Islamic Republic. This is the verdict of the people and the verdict of the revolution for all criminals.

There are also those, who are responsible for the affairs and for the revolution of the Iranian people, who are supposedly loyal to the recommendations of the imam, who present themselves as supporters of the revolution, but in actuality are (?against) the foundations of the revolution and the position of the leaders of the revolution. With all kinds of excuses based on regulations created by the former (?corrupt) regime, this group of responsible people is defending the owners and operators of those various monopolistic and usurper units.

One can point out cases where, in the absence of the board of directors, and in the name of the official government, authorities have plundered this and that production unit and have dealt serious blows to the Iranian nation. Some of these gentlemen who are involved in the government apparatus, act exactly contrary to the expectations and recommendations of the imam and against official authorities, and invite the people to repeat their so-called former economic activities.

In some of the production units where the directors [word indistinct] during the former shah's regime, the employees and workers themselves have appointed some boards of directors to conduct the work of the units and according to a great many employees these boards of directors have been able to take decisive and serious steps.

Those who are still in the government apparatus and do not want to comprehend the recommendations of the imam, play a (?new) tune every day. People who are of the same ilk as the so-called university professor clandestinely and openly penetrate the ranks of the unemployed workers and they try to convince the workers to continue their strikes or to reduce their work output. This is a dishonest approach by those who have responsibilities in the government apparatus, who are exploiting the vital problem of unemployment in the production units, by the antirevolutionary elements, by the remnants of the former regime, and by SAVAK officials and the (?imperialists).

The first step for the resolution of the problem of unemployment is aimed at employers and managers of production and distribution units and services, who plundered the people during the corrupt regime.

Based on the opinions of these employees and workers, the boards of directors are being selected.

Only through the creation of long- and short-term industrial and agricultural programs and through revolutionary (?measures) can the problem of unemployment, particularly of the weak of our nation, be resolved during the construction period of our revolution.

NVOI ON SAFEGUARDING PRESS FREEDOM

TA192230 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 19 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, because of a difference between the employees of some of the newspapers, these days the question of the freedom of the press has once again become a serious and vital problem of the day.

The fact that the people of the social circles, of all the parties and political groups of our fatherland are concerned about the freedom of the press to such an extent, is not surprising because the people of our land and the masters of the press, writers and men of letters who suffered enough from the suffocating effects of censorship during the bleak rule of the corrupt Pahlavi dynasty, know that should the press not enjoy freedom and men of letters and writers not be able to study and criticize the country's situation in a creative, constructive and free manner, the country would become spiritually decadent as it did in the past. Therefore it is the national and moral duty of every Iranian, of every political, social and religious group and party to defend the security and freedom of the press, because it is the spokesman of the people and reflects their thoughts and opinions.

It is therefore appropriate to once again draw the attention of our dear compatriots to the commands of His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, who said the following to a group of employees and workers of the KEYHAN newspaper: The role of the press in all countries is to reflect the ideals of the nation. The press should educate the youth and the public as teachers do, and should reflect the ideals of the nation.

The imam rightfully remarked in this gathering that in a country where so much blood was spilled, where our nation gave so much blood to (?build) an Islamic Republic in compliance with the wishes of the majority, where the power of the traitors was curtailed and the hands of the plunderers were cut off, our press would be committing treason if it would print something supporting the murderers and traitors. The press should print whatever the nation wishes and not whatever is against the path of the nation.

As you see, in his command the imam clearly indicated the duty of the press and that of the men of letters. The essence of the imam's words in this issue is that the press should get the (?inspiration) from the opinions and ideas of the nation and should be the spokesman of the wishes, of the interests and the opinions of the nation.

After the great and national revolution, and after toppling the pharaonic apparatus of the former shah, our country is now going through a historically sensitive and responsible period. It is therefore the duty of every freedom loving Iranian loyal to the revolution, worker and clergy, university professor and peasant, men of letters, etc., to comprehend exactly the sensitivity of these historic moments and to set their political and social positions in the profile of this historic responsibility.

With the establishment of the government of[word indistinct] and freedom, to expect the press to reflect all the events in the country would be a legitimate and lawful expectation. However, it is one thing to expect the press to reflect the hopes and wishes of the people to reflect the events in the country, but it is quite another thing to start rumors or to [word indistinct] with this or that person which takes place for the purpose of special goals.

Therefore, with regard to the present circumstances in our fatherland, if we are talking honestly about safeguarding the limits of freedom and about the honor of the press, we should determine our position toward or against the revolution or for striving to safeguard the achievements of the revolution, for the continued and healthy growth of the one side, and for treason and sabotage against the revolution and the remnants of the former regime on the other side.

Let us too far. Recently some writers and even organizations wrote many statements about the activities of the revolutionary courts, for example, that allegedly the activities of these courts are not focussed on the law of the country or on international law. Our answer is: "During the entire history of mankind show us a truly peoples' revolution during which traitors, aggressors and murderers have been (?treated) according to the standards of the so-called international law."

A revolution has its [word indistinct] and one cannot make a resolution about the laws of the relationships of the revolution. From which set of rules and laws can we talk about criminals who trampled all the standards of law and whose hands are (?elbow) deep in the blood of innocent people, and who plundered this country all their lives?

If one interprets the freedom of the press in such a way that questions concerning the sentencing of a group of criminals and murderers should be discussed in the press for months, this would mean that unfortunately neither the meaning of freedom is comprehended nor the meaning of revolution.

The question which is being discussed is the following: What are the solutions to the problems which are unattainable within the press community. Should force be applied? Should a group of writers, masters of the press and men of letters be discharged or should they be censured. Undoubtedly no. These spineless methods do not insure the intentions of the leaders of the revolution in reflecting the wishes of the nation for reality and they tarnish the freedom of expression of opinions and healthy exchanges. This method is neither revolutionary nor is it in the interests of the revolution.

The way to resolve disobedience, differences and approaches in the world of the press is through healthy and constructive discussions from the point of view of safeguarding the revolution of the people of Iran and not through resorting to force and to unhealthy methods.

Writers and men of letters should undoubtedly be zealous and responsible, responsible to the nation, to the achievements of the revolution, and responsive to dangerous battle with the enemies of freedom and revolution. Only from this position can freedom and freedom of the press be safeguarded against all kinds of unhealthy and evidently (?harmful) efforts.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHORRAMSHAHR DEMONSTRATIONS

LD011030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to reports received from Khorramshahr, this morning a few thousand people began marching from the Kucheh Sheykh region towards the city center and the office of the governor general and demonstrated in support of the people who have been arrested. These people planned to attack the committee headquarters in the congregational mosque but scattered after the Revolutionary Guards fired into the air. They later gathered in the Imam Ja'fa Sadeq Mosque. Four or five people were injured during the demonstration. According to the report the situation in the city is nearly calm and the city is under the control of the Revolutionary Guards corps.

At the same time, our correspondent in Abadan reported that according to information from the office of the governor general of Khorramshahr, except for sporadic shots which since this morning could be heard in various parts of the city, the overall situation in Khorramshahr is calm and the Revolutionary Guards are controlling the city.

An official of the office of the governor general of Khorramshahr said that the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran are also stationed in the barracks and stations of this city and are on full alert.

An official of the Khorramshahr and Abadan police told our correspondent that no incidents have taken place today in the region under the supervision of the police in Abadan and Khorramshahr and that the police stations have full control of the entire region.

AFGHANISTAN

REBEL LEADER CLAIMS CONTROL OF FOUR PROVINCES

LD311153 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 May 79 p 2 LD

[Interview granted by Islamic Afghanistan liberation front leader Imam Mojaddedi to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in London--date not given]

[Text] Some foreign observers liken the present situation in Afghanistan and the escalation of the Muslim rebels' activities to the beginnings of the Iranian revolution.

Afghanistan's recent events have featured prominently in newspapers and agency reports following this Islamic activity.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT met with Afghanistan's "Khomeyni," or His Eminence Imam Mojaddedi, leader of the Islamic Afghanistan liberation front, when he came to London to attend meetings of the international Islamic conference for the liberation of Islamic territories. In this interview Imam Mojaddedi talked about the revolution, its objectives, its principles and the difficulties it is facing. This was Imam Mojaddedi's first interview with an Arabic newspaper. The following is text of the interview:

[Question] What is the truth about the internal situation in Afghanistan at present?

[Answer] Frankly, what happened is that 100 communists under Mohammad Taraki's leadership took power in the country and began killing and arresting anybody opposing their regime. The number of victims since they assumed power has reached 60,000. They have filled prisons with detainees and even seized houses and turned them into jails.

The Afghan people are Muslim and hostile to communism. They reject the present regime and therefore responded to our jihad call. The people who are now actually ruling Afghanistan are the Russians. There are currently more than 7,000 Soviet advisers in Afghanistan protecting the regime, flying planes, driving tanks and controlling all the important military sectors.

[Question] How was your front established, what are the elements and groups of which it consists, and what are the objectives it is seeking to achieve?

[Answer] It was the existence of the present regime in power and the total doctrinal contradiction between the regime's communist ideologies and our Islamic religion that led us to form the Afghanistan liberation front. I was in the Islamic center in Copenhagen and have spent 26 years fighting communism. I was several times arrested during the former regime of Daud Khan. When the new regime came to power, I went back to the border area and began organizing the elements opposed to the regime. We succeeded in enlisting a large number of people in the front, especially the Islamic groups, which were not reluctant to join us. Army officers who had fled to Pakistan also joined us, and so did ministers, ambassadors, doctors and engineers who were living in exile. We began the struggle in southern and eastern Afghanistan on the borders with Pakistan, where there are trained people. I would not be exaggerating to say that when we first established the front all we had was \$200. But with the help of the Afghan people's faith, resolve and support we collected funds and bought weapons and ammunition. But our belief in God is our best support.

We are struggling to establish a democratic Islamic state, to provide peace for our people, to develop our economy and to be open to the world.

We are not struggling to restore the old Afghan regime.

[Question] How were you elected chairman of this front and in accordance with what considerations, especially since the Islamic party in Afghanistan existed before your movement and has been struggling for a long time to establish an Islamic regime?

[Answer] With regard to the Islamic party, its membership is no more than a few hundred. They made it a condition that leadership should be in their hands. But we rejected this condition before I refuse to have my patriotism and faith made subject to doubt. Moreover, it is inconceivable that the majority in the front should accept the conditions of the minority.

The Afghan people will not fight alongside any person without being sure of this sincerity, faith and genuine resolve to liberate them and to achieve their demands for a genuine Islamic regime. For this reason the people immediately responded to my jihad call. The Mojaddedi family to which I belong is a family well known for its deep faith and clean history. When I was chosen to lead the front all this was taken into consideration, just as my arrest and my long history of struggle were taken into consideration.

[Question] You said that Soviet officers and advisers are the actual rulers of the country and that you are fighting against them. Do you believe that your front with its limited resources can defeat the Russians?

[Answer] First, I would like to make it clear that so far we have been able to liberate four provinces in southern and eastern Afghanistan and that only a few major towns have remained in the central government's hands, while the Muslim rebels are in control of all the countryside.

Second, our belief in God and in our religion is stronger than all the major powers.

Do not forget that 90 percent of the Afghan Army are Muslims, while the rest are communist officers. We have been joined by more than 3,000 soldiers who deserted and refused to fight us.

What has happened in Iran will happen in Afghanistan. A Muslim soldier will not fire on Muslim mujahiddin.

[Question] Which are the foreign states and powers that support you and help you, and is there any coordination between you and the Iranian revolution?

[Answer] Unfortunately so far we have not received adequate support from the Islamic countries, which we hope will fulfill their duty toward us. We have received unofficial aid, as well as aid from Islamic societies. But we basically rely on our strength and our own resources. Some of the countries are afraid of the Soviets and, therefore, refuse to help us in this regard. Those countries imagine that the Soviets will seek revenge on them and will interfere in their internal affairs. Pakistan, for example, is denying us arms and even refuses to allow journalists to contact us.

I would like to appeal to all the Islamic countries and urge them to help us, because we lack ammunition and arms. If we had sufficient military strength, Afghanistan would become an Islamic state within a few months.

[Question] You recently visited the United States. Did you have any official contacts with the U.S. Government and, if so, what is the U.S. attitude toward your movement?

[Answer] My U.S. visit was in response to an invitation by Islamic societies there. I stayed there only 4 days, during which I had no official or unofficial contacts with U.S. officials. The United States is allied with the Russians and, like the rest of the Western countries, refrains from helping us out of fear from the Soviets. I would like to warn both the Islamic countries and the West that the Soviets' success in Afghanistan will extend to the Arabian Gulf and Europe and will constitute a threat to all of them. Therefore, they must all help us before the danger exacerbates.

INDIA

ARMY CALLED TO AHMEDABAD FOLLOWING POLICE AGITATION

EK010324 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Jun 79 HK

[Text] In Ahmedabad, the Army was called out to aid the civil authorities last night following police agitation. It has been alerted at other places in Gujarat. The state government has, in a press release, reaffirmed that it is determined to maintain law and order. It said the government is sympathetic toward the problems of policemen. A decision on their demands will be taken soon after the chief minister's conference in New Delhi on the 6th of this month.

Meanwhile, in Rajasthan, representatives of the state government and the policemen had another round of talks yesterday which, however, failed to produce any results.

In West Bengal, the four police associations did not favor the idea of launching an agitation in view of the state government's sympathetic attitude toward their demands.

The government has created 1,250 new posts of head constables and havildars [sergeants] in the state. This will open up avenues of promotion for constables and naikd [lance corporals]. An official announcement in Tribandrum said that the step is part of the measures for toning up the police setup.

HOME MINISTER APPEALS TO POLICEMEN TO END AGITATION

EK311600 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 May 79 HK

[Text] The Union home minister, Mr H.M. Patel, has appealed to policemen in different parts of the country to call off their agitation immediately as their problems are to be considered by the chief ministers conferences on Wednesday [6 June].

In a statement, Mr Patel said failure on the part of the police to return to ways of discipline and propriety will compel the government to take firm action according to law. He pointed out that already some steps have been taken by the center and the states for the redress of their grievances. There is no justification for continuing the agitation any longer. Mr Patel advised policemen not to allow themselves to be exploited by political and other forces, whose object can only be to embarrass the government.

An official spokesman told newsmen later that the agitation has so far been peaceful and there has been no adverse effect on the law and order situation. But there is a risk that the continuance of indiscipline might seriously inconvenience the public.

The spokesman said the chief ministers conference will discuss subjects relating to the status and pay of policemen, their working conditions, housing facilities and orderly (?system). The first report of the national police commission will be made available to the state governments before the chief ministers conference.

NEPAL

KING FORMS 28-MEMBER COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

BK010306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 1 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 1 Jun (AFP)--King Birenda of Nepal has formed a 28-member council of ministers under premiership of Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa and appointed K.B. Shahi the foreign minister in the new government, it was announced here this morning.

A royal palace press communique stated that the king, 34, has constituted the new council of ministers as per the recommendation of Mr Thapa whom [the] king also appointed chairman of the new government. Mr Thapa was given portfolio of royal palace affairs and finance, Jog Mehar Shrestha home and panchayat, and Balaram Gharti Magar the defence portfolio. Only three junior ministers including a state minister were inducted in the present council of ministers, from erstwhile Bista's government.

The other important appointees are: Netra Bikram Thapa, minister for forest and general administration; Hari Narayan Rajauriya, minister for commerce, industry and tourism; Marich Man Singh, minister for water power and irrigation. Mr Singh was the state minister in Bista's government.

In the present 28-member council of ministers, 7 are cabinet rank-ministers, 6 state ministers and the rest assistant ministers. Political observers here hoped that the present government of Mr Thapa, in view of the composition of the experienced hands, will spell a clean and good government for the people. In this context the appointment of Jog Mehar Shrestha as home panchayat minister is very significant. He is one of the old guards of the panchayat system and an experienced hand who had earlier served in the governments of both Thapa and Bista. After selection of a balanced council of ministers, Mr Thapa plans to field stalwarts among the panchas--the cadres of the partyless polity--to the forefront with a new mandate prepared for the announced national referendum.

SRI LANKA

IENG SARY ARRIVES IN COLOMBO FOR NONALINED MEETING

HK311107 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 31 May 79 BK

[Text] A delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by the Deputy Prime Minister Mr Ieng Sary arrived in Colombo yesterday for next week's meeting of the nonalined coordinating bureau meeting.